

# Vulcan Advocate

VOL. II. NO 45

VULCAN, ALBERTA JUNE 30, 1915

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR

## MOSQUITOS SKEETER SKOOT

Will not bother you if you use

25c. and 50c. per bottle.

## FLY WAY

For use on stock, will keep them free from the fly nuisance.

**D. C. JONES**

DRUGGIST

Small Remedies

VULCAN

Ladies and Gent's Clothes  
Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired

**P. GILLESPIE**

TAILOR, COSTUMIER

Best Workmanship

Guaranteed

French Dry Cleaning

A Specialty

Suits Made to Measure

Removed Next to A. Mitchell & Co.

VULCAN, ALBERTA

## Shoe Repairs

Every description of repair  
work neatly and promptly  
executed.

Shop Opposite the Depot.

**W. F. BRADIN**

Vulcan, Alberta.

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF CALGARY

In the Matter of the Tax Enforcement Return  
For The Rural Municipality of Marquis,  
No. 157, in The Province of Alberta.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the "Rural Municipality Act" in that behalf, His Honour Judge Carpenter, a Judge of the District Court of the Judicial District of Calgary, has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of July 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Court House, District Court Chambers, at Calgary, for the holding of the Confirmation Court to confirm the Tax Enforcement Return of the Rural Municipality of Marquis No. 157.

Dated at Eastway, Alberta, this 20th day of May 1915.

"R. E. HOUSE"  
Secretary-Treasurer.

M2618

**Lineham Lumber Co.**  
Limited

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish.

Get Our Prices

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

## Benefits By New Idea

D. C. Jones, Drug Store, exclusive agent for well known line. In all lines of business old ideas are giving place to new, and modern efficiency is showing better ways of selling goods.

Almost everyone is familiar with the famous Nyal's Family Remedies and Toilet Preparations and has been accustomed to seeing them in almost every drug store and almost every family medicine cupboard.

Very recently the company have made a far reaching change in their plan of doing business. In the future Nyal preparations will only be obtainable through selected drug store agencies who are shareholders in the company.

It is a proven fact that agents selected because of their ability and business standing and more intimately connected with the manufactures are able to market goods more economically and at the same time give better service to the buying public. Much of the friction of competitive business methods is eliminated and the public benefits therefrom.

Mr. D. C. Jones is to be congratulated on securing the Nyal Agency in our town and will in the future make the preparations a more prominent feature of his business.

The Province of Manitoba will vote on prohibition very soon. Such is the statement of Premier Norris.

## Calgary Exhibition

In addition to all the troops in the Sarcie Military camp taking part in the Calgary exhibition on the opening day, each day of the fair there will be a different regiment put on a special program. The days of the fair have been named after the regiment which participates:

July 1, 51st Battalion Day (Edmonton) commanded by Col. Harwood. July 2, 56th Battalion (Calgary) commanded by Col. Armstrong. July 3, 12th Mounted Infantry Day (Calgary) commanded by Col. McDonald. July 5, 13th Mounted Infantry Day (Pincher Creek) commanded by Col. Kemmis. July 6, 50th Battalion Day (Calgary) commanded by Col. Mason. On the "13th Day" the Pincher Creek troopers' program will be supplemented by the Army Service Corps, commanded by Col. Aitken.

All the bands and all the soldiers are contributing to the fair and by noting the days on which the regiments in which their friends are enlisted arrangements can be made to see them.

Word has been received from Manager Richardson that the entries aggregate practically as many as last year, so this department of the exhibition will be as fine as ever. With the added interest aroused by the presence of the soldiers the success of this year's fair is assured.

Return trip tickets are being issued on all railways at single fare rates. Excursion trains are being run from a great many points, information regarding which can be obtained from our local agent.

## Wanted: A Debate

EDITOR, THE ADVOCATE.

Dear Sir:—I am not a voter, but I am interested in the prospective battle of ballots to be fought on July 21st.

As near as I can make out it is another tug of war over the question: "Which is the stronger, the right of the individual to do as he pleases, or the right of the state to protect its citizens from harm and loss?"

So far, I have heard but one side of the present discussion. The advocates of the Liquor Act are anxious to tell everybody why the Act should be supported. They are holding open meetings in every school house in the country. Why do not the opponents of the Act do the same? For my part I should like to hear a good debate on the question, each side being presented in a frank, earnest, yet courteous spirit by persons who believe in their own arguments, and each speaker having the chance to answer his opponents face to face.

In 1854, when the question of States rights versus National rights was puzzling many honest minds, the great debate between Lincoln and Douglas helped to clarify the peoples ideas on the subject. Would it not be the most fair and manly way of treating this question of "to vote or not to vote" for the Liquor Act should the leaders of both sides meet face to face, each present his own views, answer his opponents arguments and let the auditors decide for themselves which side has made out the stronger case?

If a challenge to debate was made by either side, could not the other side show, by promptly accepting the challenge, that they were at least sincere believers in the justice of the side espoused? Should they refuse to accept the challenge, would they not show a want of faith in their position?"

MRS. I. TERBORGH.

## That Friendly Feeling

Readers of a newspaper who find in their hearts a disposition to do their favorite home paper a kindness may do so by reading the advertisements and following carefully the business announcements. All other things being equal patronize our advertisers and tell them you saw their advertisement in The Vulcan Advocate.

## Production of Live Stock

A plan which has as its aim the increasing of the live stock production of the province by \$14,400,000 per annum, was endorsed by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, which, with president Jas. Speakman in the chair, opened its quarterly session at headquarters recently.

The big idea was that of W. J. Stevens, live stock commissioner for the province, who seeks the throwing open for grazing leases all land 30 miles outside the influence of a railroad instead of holding it for homestead purposes.

Mr. Stevens was on hand to explain his proposals. They so impressed the delegates that at the conclusion a motion endorsing the principle was adopted.

Mr. Stevens looks to the plan to give a big impetus to live stock production in the province, on land that, through being so far from a railroad is unsuitable for anything but grazing.

The land chiefly affected would be the huge untouched areas lying north of the Athabasca to the limit of the grazing grounds bordering on parallel 60.

Of the 2000 townships in that territory at least half would be suitable for the purpose.

Figuring on the basis of the production of two fat 3-year-old steers per quarter section, the output of the province would be increased by over \$14,000,000 annually.

This, thinks Mr. Stevens, could be accomplished in the course of time, if the grazing leases were permitted with a limit of six sections for every person.

"Quarter section homesteads 30 miles from marketing facilities," said Mr. Stevens, "are of practically no use."

The plan has already been laid before the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association for its approval and has been endorsed by the Edmonton Industrial Bureau.

## Temperance Act Passed

On the evening of June 24th, Premier Scott's Temperance Bill was given its third reading in the Saskatchewan Legislature and passed. Hardly any demonstration marked the passing of the Bill. When the division was taken the same being forced by the presentation of an amendment by the Opposition, hardly any members were absent from the House. The speaker read the amendment calling for a vote. The amendment was in the shape of a referendum, a stand taken by the opposition early in the session. The bill, as passed in the committee stages proved acceptable to the House, the government voting for the bill, and the Opposition for the amendment.

Following this, the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the House. The speech from the throne mentioned the temperance legislation as being such that it would meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the province. It also went on to speak of other work done during the session and the progress of the war and Saskatchewan's share in it was dwelt upon.

Speaking of the liquor suppression in the province the Lieutenant-Governor said: "Your own work in the session towards ending a serious economic drain upon individual and collective resources involved in the liquor traffic, approved as that work is by the people generally, eloquently testifies that Saskatchewan possesses a lively sense of the duty thrust upon all by the war."

Quite a number of people from Vulcan and the surrounding country were visitors to Gleichen on Thursday and Friday of last week, taking in the stampede.

The liquor men have paid one organizer \$4,000 and he is to receive a bonus of another \$4,000 if the interests win the election. Another worker has been given a "Ford" car for the purpose of getting round the country to influence the workers.

This shows how much the liquor people fear the verdict of the people on July 21st.

## Local and General Items

Mr. T. M. Davis returned from a visit to Vegreville last week.

Mr. J. S. Hunt, of High River, was in Vulcan on Thursday of last week.

Mr. T. B. Lebow drove over to Nanton on Wednesday, returning the same day.

Messrs. C. S. Henry and W. O. Torgerson motored over to Gleichen on Thursday.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. O. L. McPherson, Vulcan, on Tuesday, June 15th,—a son.

Mr. O. L. McPherson motored over to Gleichen on Thursday for the stampede, taking a party with him.

Mr. A. J. Flood returned from Calgary on Tuesday morning last after a business visit over the week end.

We are in receipt of the information that Mr. Angus McLeod has enlisted for active service at the front.

Mr. Sellers and Mr. Mathews, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, of Nanton, were in Vulcan on Wednesday.

A splendid prohibition meeting was held at the Sunny Glen school on Sunday, June 20th, in the afternoon, when, despite the showery weather, a large crowd assembled. The quartette rendered three pieces.

Once upon a time doctors used to bleed their patients. Now they do all they can to conserve the strength. For years Alberta has been bled by the saloon. Now let us conserve our strength by voting them out on July 21st.

When people who are thinking of supporting the bars in the coming fight know that the liquor interests are expecting to steal the election by the aid of pluggers throughout the country, they will doubtless think again and poll an honest vote.

In some liquor papers, the liquor advertisement, instead of having the word "advertisement" at the bottom, now has the word "contributed." Sly fellows, these liquor men, but it won't work, everybody knows their game.

The men who boast about "personal liberty" are generally the sort who are leaning over the bar while their wives are struggling to get the supper ready and manage six children at the same time. Some liberty for the wife, who, presumably, isn't supposed to have any.

The week end of June 19th, with its hail and heavy rain seemed to be the windup of the wet period, for since then the district all round has enjoyed the best of hot summer weather. It is just what is wanted and the farmers are jubilant over the splendid change.

Sunday evening, June 20th, was the ladies day as far as the prohibition measure was concerned and in the Presbyterian Church the service was partly conducted by ladies who gave their views as to why the proposed Liquor Act should be put into force on July 21st.

## S. A. Have Flowing Well

The Southern Alberta Oil Company has a flowing well. This announcement was made to The Herald by President William Livingstone of the company at 11.15 this morning. The rising oil has burst the safety valve which is attached to the top of the hole and is flowing over the surrounding land. Attempts will be made at once to control the flow.

The depth of the well is 3,527 feet and the pressure when the valve was blown off was 350 pounds to the square inch.

## FIRST

THAT IS THE RATING OF OUR COMPANY

**INSURE NOW WITH US**  
In The North Western National of Milwaukee

Every Farmer who has insured with this company, and was hailed, has given us his insurance again.

What more assurance do you want.

**ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.**

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES

## WHEAT \$1.50

Per bushel. Lots of moisture, crops assured. Good, first class wheat land at prices ranging from \$11 to \$25 per acre on any kind of terms you want. 30 bushels to the acre. Will let you figure whether you let your money lie in the bank at 3 per cent or put it where you can double it. INVESTMENT. Never again in the history of this district will you be able to buy at the price and terms you can now. See us and be convinced.

Don't forget to insure your crops, mares in foal, valuable horses, buildings etc., and above all, your life.

**MILTON F. EARP**  
VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed. Plow Shares, \$2.25 for 12 inch, \$2.50 for 14 inch, \$2.75 for 16 inch, \$3.00 for 18 inch.

## LADIES DRESS AND MANTLE MAKER

I am open to do all kinds of ladies sewing by the day.

Prices Reasonable. Room in Shaw Block  
**MISS MABEL COLWELL**

## Insure: Your: Crops: Early It: is: of: Vital: Importance

You cannot afford to put off hail insurance any longer. Thursday's storm is sufficient comment on the theory that hail does no damage before August.

## BE WISE AND INSURE NOW

Our companies' reputation for fair adjustments and prompt settlements, is a guarantee that you will be treated right.

We shall be pleased to show you letters of appreciation from clients who have had losses in our companies.

**THE CANADA SECURITY  
BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE  
CANADA HAIL**

**Flood & Whicher**

VULCAN

...AGENTS...

ALBERTA





**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**  
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

**E.W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG MONTREAL  
MADE IN CANADA

## Breeding Hardy Clovers

Method to be Used in Improving the Hardiness of Plants

Red clover, being a self-sterile plant, new varieties and strains must be produced by means of mass-selection and hybridization respectively.

When breeding red clover, three qualities particularly should be taken into consideration, viz.: winter-hardiness, quantity of seed, and yield of hay.

It has been proven in cereals which, like red clover, consist of thousands of distinct types, that resistance to disease and hardiness are hereditary characters subjected to the same general laws of heredity as the transmission from a mother-plant to its progeny, of strictly morphological characters. It is therefore very reasonable to suspect that winter hardiness in red clover is a hereditary character that can be transmitted from one parent plant to its progeny.

If this be the case, it will be a simple matter to produce a variety able to withstand, without being killed to any extent, the most severe Canadian winter. The task could be accomplished by sowing seed from those individuals which survive after a severe winter and which, therefore, according to our conception, represent hardly "lines" or strains. After sowing the seed thus saved, a progeny may be expected that will prove harder than was the parent crop originally sown, and by saving the seed year after year, a perfectly hardy variety will soon be obtained. This method of improving the hardiness is simply mass-selection effected by nature herself.

Corn cannot exist when Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to them, because it goes to the root and kills the growth.

## Paying for the War

The nation is content with the resolve that the task it has undertaken shall be carried through, cost what it may; and it is perhaps rather agreeably surprised to find that the vast amounts of money already raised and spent, and the still vaster expenditure in which it is committed, have imposed no deadly strain as yet upon any class of the community—though the business of paying for the war, it is true, is scarcely yet begun so far as the individual citizen is concerned.—London Times.

## A Left-Handed Stab

Physics Instructor—Name the unit of power, Mr. Jones.  
Jones (waking up)—The what?  
Instructor—Correct. Any questions? All right. We have a few minutes before the end of the hour in which we will do this problem: A man on a bicycle approached a four per cent. grade; how far has he come and will he have to get off and walk?

## ALMOST FRANTIC WITH SKIN TROUBLE

On Right Side to Hip. Pain Intense. Blisters and Red Swollen Pimples. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Healed.

1200 City Hall Ave., Montreal, Que.—

"The trouble began last summer. I noticed that I was becoming fidgety and unable to keep my arms at my sides. I put some talcum powder in my armpits where the pain was most intense, but while it cooled the pain for a little while it afforded no relief. It gradually came down my right side to my hips. At first it was only a continuous red streak, but it transformed itself into blisters and red swollen pimples. The pain was at times so intense that I was forced to hold my right arm in a horizontal position so that it would not rub against me. I could not sleep; I was almost frantic with pain.

"I used two or three different kinds of salves and powders without effect. I had had the trouble about six or seven months before I came across an advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The first night I put the Cuticura Soap and Ointment on I felt as if a piece of ice had been put on my side. It was so refreshing and cool. I continued using Cuticura Soap and Ointment until I was completely cured."

(Signed) A. Simpkins, July 8, 1914.

**Samples Free by Mail**  
For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp that torture, itch, burn, scale, and destroy sleep. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."



**"SECURITY FIRST"**  
Is Your Life Insured? Keep Your Policy in Force  
And Increase the Amount as Soon as Possible  
If You're Not Insured, Make Application Today

**THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
Head Office, Toronto.  
Over Four Million Dollars Assets for Policyholders.  
N.B.—Write For Memo Book and Circular.

## Crop Rotation

The One-Crop System in Farming is Dangerous

The one-crop system in farming is hazardous, if not dangerous, to follow. At no time and in no region of the irrigated west, should the farmer be tied to just one crop. The old saying, "Put your eggs in more than one basket," is a trite but true one today. "The Rotation of Crops" names a system of farm practice which groups field plants with different food requirements so as to give a definite cycle of crops in recurring or successive order. This, if rightly chosen, conserves soil fertility, works for the elimination of certain weeds, insect enemies and crop diseases, while it also prevents the formation of crop-sick soils. This latter trouble is caused by the continuous growing of the same crop for a period of years on a given piece of land.

Plants feeding at the same depth, on the same food elements, absorb the readily available portion of these particular foods faster than nature can render them available to plant use. Therefore, there comes a time in this single crop practice when these particular crop plants will be sparingly few and return to the farmer lessened harvests. All crops do not feed alike on the soil. They may use different food elements or feed on the same elements at different depths. When plants feed at different depths, the deeper feeding plants can follow the shallow feeders without serious immediate loss, even should they use the same food elements, but, eventually the available plant food becomes exhausted, and that soil is said to be impoverished.

The depositor who continues to draw his money from the bank without making deposits from time to time, will, at last, find his checks returned marked "short." No bank will permit continued overdrafts.

If we practice continued withdrawals, with no food deposits in our soil "banks," we will soon have such a condition that nature marks our checks of withdrawal "short," by giving us a "crop sick" soil—a soil which does not pay profitable crop returns—the available plant food being exhausted.

Then, if market prices fall, the one-crop farmer is sure to suffer serious loss. These are the results of the single crop method of farming everywhere and always. Therefore, we should have a rotation of some kind which will give us a diversity of crop. It is net return per acre that makes profits for the farmer, gives deposits to the bank and brings a given region prosperity.

**No More Asthma.**—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathings. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

## Immigration Arrivals

Practically Ceased From Continental Europe Since War Began

With the outbreak of the war and the consequent disorganization of the Atlantic steamship service, immigration to Canada from the mother country and continental Europe has practically ceased. Between August 1, 1914, and April 30, 1915, the British immigrant arrivals have been 12,000, and the continental arrivals 3,700.

Consisting as it does largely of agriculturists, the movement of settlers from the United States to the Dominion is still encouraged by the Canadian government, it being felt that the greater the number engaged in farming operations, the better able we are to provide the food supply required in these times of stress by the empire and our allies. Since the outbreak of the war, 30,000 from the States have taken up their homes in Canada.

Not only has the government continued to encourage immigration from the States, but the greatest care has been taken that no unnecessary barriers be placed in the way of intercourse between the two countries. There is an immense trade between Canada and the neighboring republic, which necessitates constant crossing of the international boundary by commercial travellers and other business men. There are in both countries hundreds of places of scenic beauty and historical interest, which attract the tourist, and, realizing the advisability of in no way interfering with this class of traffic, officials have been instructed to continue the same courteous treatment to the bona fide travelling public as was customary before the war. It is pointed out that the United States citizen need not go to the trouble or expense of securing passports, nor will unnaturalized residents of this country for peaceful purposes be in any way interfered with.

## Norway Not Pro-German

"The Germans accuse Norway of being ungrateful for the Kaiser's admiration of Norwegian fjords and scenery, and for all his visits and many gifts to the country," says "A Neutral" who has been visiting Germany. "In fact, there is but little left of the Kaiser's influence in Norway. As an instance of this, the fact may be mentioned that, near Hohenkollen, the famous Hotel Wilhelmshof (William's Hill), named after the German Emperor, has been renamed Victoria Hotel, because 95 per cent. of the visitors threatened to boycott it should the old name remain."

## We Think So, Too

"Charles, you're spending too much money this year. Too many dances, too many clothes, too many taxis, too many—"

"Well, father, I'll tell you how I look at it. It seems to me that every family ought to be able to support one gentleman."

The Optimist—That boy will be president some day.  
The Pessimist—That boy will be vice-president some day.

## Agricultural Instruction

Dominion Government Entering into Agreements for Provincial Expenditures

Agreements which have been entered into between the Dominion department of agriculture and two of the provincial governments, provide for important advances in agricultural instruction under the agricultural instruction act. Ontario and British Columbia are the two provinces with which agreements have been made to far, but agreements with the other provinces are on the way and probably will be completed in the future. The Ontario agreement provides for an expenditure of \$266,013.05. A good deal of this amount will be spent on the extension work already in progress. The British Columbia program provides for an outlay of \$58,265.94, out of which the usual demonstration work will be carried on and \$15,000 will be used for agricultural instruction in the public and high schools of that province.



## Feeding Work Horses

Proper Feed to Maintain Horses in Good Working Condition

After many tests made at the experimental farm, Ottawa, hay, bran and oats have been found the best feeds for work horses. The hay is fed long and the oats and bran in the proportion of five parts oats to two parts bran, mixed and fed dry. Warm bran mash is fed to six pounds per horse, are used on Saturday nights to replace the regular bran ration. When horses are on very heavy work, the proportion of bran is decreased to one part for five parts oats.

A safe standard for feeding draught horses, and one commonly used, is that of giving from one to one and quarter pounds of the above grain mixture and one pound of hay for each 100 pounds live weight; this, of course, subject to variation depending on the severity of work, condition of animal when fed, the health of animal, and other minor considerations.

The morning feed, about 5 a.m., consists of about three-eighths of the total grain mixture and one-quarter of the hay and about one-half the hay for the day.

Water is supplied after the morning feed and before the noon and evening feeds. During the winter, water is also supplied in the evenings, some three hours after the feed.

With the above treatment, these horses are maintained in good working condition, and with an almost entire absence of common stomach and intestinal ailments such as indigestion and colic. No condiments are used, but to horses somewhat low in flesh and requiring more feed, molasses mixed with the grain is used in small quantities as it stimulates the appetite by increasing the palatability of the food.

## Dairying is Popular

The eagerness of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta to engage in dairying is evidenced by the success which creamery interests are having in signing up contracts for supplies of cream. A creamery which is arranging to assemble cream at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, reports good success wherever its canvassers have gone, and is now assured of regular shipments from many tributary points. A price of 31 cents a pound for butter fat, f.o.b. point of shipment, is offered the farmer. Another evidence of the increasing popularity of the dairy cow is found in reports of an extensive business being done in cream separators, especially in newly settled localities where dairying has not in the past been followed to any great extent.

## His Bad Break

One of the delegates at the recent Canadian and International Good Roads association convention in rising to address the gathering, began: Mr. Chairman and fellow-highwaymen, and then paused to wonder why his hearers laughed.—Journal of Commerce.

"I want some cloth to make my dolly a dress," announced a little girl of seven as she entered a store the other day.

"How much is it?" she asked when the merchant handed her the package.

"Just one kiss," was the reply.

"All right," she said, "Grandma said she would pay you when she came in tomorrow."

## Productive Patriotism

The grain acreage in Canada will be increased from 30 to 59 per cent. this year. This is the result of the appeal of England that Canada do more to help to feed the empire in the present crisis. Canada is showing its loyalty in a very practical manner and living well up to its watchword of "patriotism and production."

Little Robert—Ma, was Robinson Crusoe an acrobat?  
Mother—I don't know. Why?  
Little Robert—Well, here it reads that after he had finished his day's work he sat down on his chest.

W. N. U. 1056

## A "Helping Hand" Extended to the Middle Aged Woman

THERE comes a time in every woman's life when she undergoes an important change. This is a critical period. It is a time when a woman needs her full health and strength. For your own sake you should anticipate this.

## Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The latest medical science is contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advice—new revised edition of 1909 pages, only 31c. Address Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

has been recommended for over forty years as a tonic for women. It is helpful in the equalization of the circulation of the blood and in regulating the action of the bowels. Nervousness and low spirits disappear. Happiness and contentment take their place.

Sold in tablet or liquid form by Medicine Dealers—or send 50 cents for sample box.

## Are Investigating the Constituents of Soils

University Will Publish Results For Benefit of the Province

The university is continuing the work began last year in investigating the constituents of Saskatchewan soils, so as to determine the causes of fertility. Three chemists and one physicist, all graduates of the university, are busy now working on the chemical and physical properties in the laboratories of the institution. Some of the samples of soil being tested are those taken from the experimental plots on the university farm, under the management of Prof. Bracken, so as to determine the effect of plants on amount of nitrogen, potash and phosphates that are present naturally by fertilization. When sufficient data has been collected there will be published a bulletin for giving information to the people of the province. Dr. MacLaurin and Dr. Hogg are in charge of the work.—Saskatoon Star.

## COLICKY CHILDREN

Colicky children can be promptly cured by Baby's Own Tablets because these Tablets act directly on the stomach and bowels and cleanse them of all impurities. Concerning them Mrs. James C. Slater, Summerville, N.S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and am glad to say I have found them an excellent medicine for colic and loss of sleep." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Prohibition Causes Increased Savings

A report from Petrograd says that M. Kharitonoff, comptroller of the Russian treasury, speaking before the Duma budget committee, declared that, owing to the great increase in national savings, due to prohibition, the extraordinary outlay occasioned by the war as yet had caused no great suffering in Russia. As proof of this M. Kharitonoff said the national savings in December, 1913, which amounted to 700,000 roubles (\$350,000), had increased to 29,100,000 roubles (\$14,550,000) in December, 1914. He added that the total savings for 1913 amounted to 24,000,000 roubles (\$12,000,000), as compared with 84,000,000 roubles (\$42,000,000) for 1914.

Miller's Worm Powders were devised to promptly relieve children who suffer from the ravages of worms. It is a simple preparation warranted to destroy stomachic and intestinal worms without shock or injury to the most sensitive system. They act thoroughly and painlessly, and though in some cases they may cause vomiting, that is an indication of their powerful action and not of any nauseating property.

"Mary," said her aunt to the little girl from the city, "you might go out into the barn and see if you can't find some eggs."

The little girl was gone awhile, then returned with an expression of mingled disappointment and disgust. "Did you find any?"

"No, auntie, not one. There's just a lot of chickens out there, standing around doing nothing."

## Vindicating Himself

Mr. Throgmorton—Is it my daughter you want, or is it her money?  
Jack Howens (amateur champion hundred yards)—Mr. Throgmorton, you surprise me. You know very well that I'm an amateur athlete.  
Mr. Throgmorton—What's that got to do with it?  
Jack Howens—A great deal, sir. It debars me from taking part in any event for money.

Goin' to 'ave yer annual fire, Ike?  
No, my boy—not in war time. I haf painted a red cross on the roof, and I vos trust in Providence.

## Justice of Peace Praises Dr. Chase's Ointment

After Nine Years of Agony He Escaped an Operation by Using This Great Healing Agent.

As a means of healing sores and wounds that defy ordinary treatment Dr. Chase's Ointment has long stood supreme. It is known far and wide as a positive cure for eczema and piles. Whatever uncertainty there may be about the results obtained by the use of medicines taken internally can be removed by the application of the healing of the skin when Dr. Chase's Ointment is applied.

You can actually see with your own eyes what takes place. The sore parts are cleansed, and gradually the new skin is formed and the sore becomes smaller and smaller, until it finally disappears. It is often wonderful the results which are accomplished in a single night by the use of this great healing ointment. Mr. N. A. Heath, J.P., Flitoh Bay, Que., writes:—"Nine years ago I was taken with an abscess, and cannot begin to describe what I have suffered as a result. I was examined by two doctors, both of whom said I would have to undergo an operation to be cured. Thanks to Dr. Chase's Ointment, it has rendered an operation unnecessary, and has completely cured me. I cannot say enough in praise of this wonderful ointment which cured me after nine years of agony."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 50c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co. Limited, Toronto.



## HOW ENGLAND WELCOMED AND CARED FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES

### THE BRITISH ACCOMPLISHED MAGNIFICENT WORK

#### Huge Task Involved in Successfully Handling the Situation when Two Hundred Thousand Homeless Belgians were Landed on England's Shores

Leaving it for the historians to decide whether the British nation used Belgium as a cat's paw, a writer in the New York Tribune says there can be no doubt that the British people accomplished a magnificent piece of work when they welcomed some 200,000 Belgian refugees, most of whom landed on England's shore with only the clothes they wore. These wretched people had to be fed, clothed and provided with homes. The work had to be done before the realization was ready for it. The government was overwhelmed with other matters, and so it was left to volunteers to solve these unprecedented problems. For the success of the work much credit is due to Mr. C. E. Whitaker, a former newspaperman, who, on account of a slight astigmatism, was rejected by a recruiting officer, and so, determined to help in some way, he found himself chief of the operating force of the Belgian relief committee. Mr. Whitaker is now in New York in the hope that his shattered health may be restored.

The committee formed to aid the government in caring for the Belgians began by employing a secretary and establishing him in two small rooms. The deluge immediately overwhelmed him and swamped his quarters. It was plain that a large staff and a whole building would be required for the work. Thirty typewriters were needed for the correspondence, which quickly rose to 2,000 letters a day. Mr. Whitaker says that more than fifty clerks worked like galley slaves for ten days before they headed the stream of letters. Another fifty were employed upon the card indexes of invitations and refugees. Then as the work kept growing upon the laborers it was necessary to ask for some government help. Several renovated workhouses and other public buildings not in use were turned over to the committee, and these with the private houses offered proved sufficient for the purpose.

The idea of the committee was, of course, not only to keep the Belgians permanently in any government building, but to get them distributed with private families throughout the kingdom. The response of the British people to the appeal to offer temporary homes for the Belgians was impressive. The trouble was that while offers were numerous, the committee had to take the greatest care that the Belgians billeted upon these homes should be congenial, and that their hosts would try to take no advantage of their destitution. Some few peo-

ple wrote in offering to employ competent Belgian domestic servants at about one-quarter of the wages that they would have to pay English maids. Among the Belgians, too, it was found that there were some who could not be trusted safely without surveillance. The refugees were divided into three classes, and billeted upon hosts of corresponding classes. There were the professional people, officers and university professors, the middle classes, and the peasants. Mr. Whitaker remarks that one of the greatest difficulties in outfitting the third class was that the English shoes were not large enough. Used to wearing sabots all their lives the feet of hundreds of these refugees could hardly be compressed into the largest English shoes. Another difficulty was that as the railways were all under military control, the committee rarely had more than forty minutes' notice of the arrival of a new host of refugees. Then the motor busses would have to dash at great speed to the railroad station to meet the immigrants. They would be conveyed immediately to one of several large buildings, where they could be fed, bathed and supplied with food. Many of them came literally empty handed; but some had brought all their impediments. Wheelbarrows were prominent. The Antwerp Jews brought vanloads of house furniture, thus creating one of the most pathetic incidents of the war.

The day after the fall of Antwerp the committee had to care for 6,000 Belgians. Three-quarters of them were women and children. There were several cases of women giving birth to children within a few hours after their arrival. Some Belgian babies were born on the boat that carried them to England, some on the train that brought them to London. A staff of doctors was as necessary as a staff of clerks or cooks. However, thanks to the generosity of the British people and the hard, systematic work of the committee, the great task was accomplished. At one time there threatened to be trouble with the labor unions, which objected to Belgians being employed as their competitors. However, this was averted, and in the Victoria-Maxim arsenal alone there are 3,000 skilled Belgians employed. Thousands of these Belgians refugees, no doubt, will remain permanently in Great Britain, the horrors of what they have endured making it impossible that they could ever again live in security and comfort next door to Germany.

### Will Sue Shareholders

#### National Trust Takes Action Against Prince Albert Company

Prince Albert, Sask.—In a statement to the city council, D. W. Adams, city solicitor dealt with the situation in regard to the insolvent Great West Wood, Iron and Chemical Company. He stated that the city was doing at the present time, first as having guaranteed the principal and interest on the debenture issue of \$125,000, and second, as a creditor of the Great West for the value of certain boilers, electric light, and water supplied to that company. In regard to both claims an action has been instituted by the National Trust Company against F. H. Phippen, D. B. Hanna, Hector MacInnes, and Felix Frank, shareholders of the Great West Company, to have these parties made liable for the sum of \$499,500, or \$99,000 each, in respect to shares issued to them in said company. If this action is successful, and these parties are worth that sum of money, then the city's interest in both these claims will be taken care of. If the action is successful, or if the action should be successful and the parties are not worth that money, then the creditors will have to look to the assets of the Great West Company for payment of their claims.

The assets are being realized as fast as the very adverse conditions prevailing since this company went into liquidation will permit. Some of the raw paints have been sold and some glass and oils and a small quantity of lumber.

### How Submarines Destroy

#### Firing a Submarine's Messenger of Death

When a submarine sights a hostile vessel a group of sailors quickly cluster round the torpedo tube. This is loaded with its instrument of destruction, and behind it a powder charge is inserted in a receptacle, and the trigger controlling the firing mechanism cocked ready.

A gunner proceeds to estimate the speed of the target and its course through glasses. He then adjusts a device known as the "director," which by means of dials tells him when the tube is pointing in the right direction to launch the torpedo true to its mark. At a distance of about 2,000 yards the gunner presses a button, the powder charge explodes, and a pressure of 50 pounds per square inch is put upon the rear end of the torpedo.

The well greased projectile is forced through the open end of the tube at a rate of 35 ft. per second, and as it takes the water in a long flat dive the twin propellers in the rear set to work. They are driven by an air pressure of 2,250 lbs., which sets the driving machinery in motion as the torpedo leaps from its tube.

A gyroscope steering gear prevents the torpedo from deviating from a straight path, and unless it is carefully fired, or its target quickly manoeuvred out of the way, the 2,500 projectile seldom misses its mark.

Hiram writes that the first day he was in London he lost £12. "Great Caesars ghost! Ain't they got any health laws in that town?"

### Edison is Making Dyes

#### Inventor Urges Manufacturers to Break German Monopoly

Thomas A. Edison has predicted that the United States would soon be manufacturing its own dyes, and that the so-called famine in dyes, due to the war, was about to end. At his plant at Silver Lake, N.J., he said, he had already made large quantities of the best aniline dyes, and he asserted that it was only necessary for textile manufacturers to follow his example to break the monopoly which Germany has hitherto had in the dye industry.

"Since the outbreak of the war," he said, "I have been making carbolic acid, aniline oil, and benzol. The last sold at 26 cents a gallon before the war. Today manufacturers are paying 60 to 75 cents. Aniline oil was selling at 11 to 12 cents a pound before the war. Now it is up to 70 cents. I am not making very much money in this line, but I thought I would at least make the dirt, and I hope some of these timid Americans who lack backbone to father a movement worth while will now come along and follow suit.

"The Germans controlled the trade to such a degree that no one else gave much thought to it. But the textile men in this country need not be worried. We can make for them all the primary colors they wish, and more, too. What we need most is a protective law such as Canada has. We should prevent 'dumping' here of foreign goods."

### German General's Passions

#### Von Hindenburg Is Fond of Dogs and Tobacco

General von Hindenburg, the German commander in the east, has two great passions. Dogs and tobacco. It is said that the best way to Hindenburg's good graces is to steal and present him with a fine dog, or to recommend to him a good cigar.

Only the other day a convoy of choice dogs left the front for Hindenburg, where Hindenburg lives, under escort of an orderly with a special passport signed by the field marshal himself. He smokes incessantly, especially when he is sleepless. He then smokes out his plans, and when he has beaten the Russians in thought, he dozes off.

He likes a grim joke, especially against the Prussian ministers. Lately two under-secretaries arrived from Berlin, and after giving them a dry reception, he invited them for a drive in his motor car. He drove them right into the line of Russian fire. As they drew near the secretaries did not dare protest, but as the bullets began to whistle round them they begged the general to stop the car. "Quite impossible," said von Hindenburg, and imperiously drove on. In a little while, though, the situation became so extremely perilous that he had pity on his guests and returned to camp.

The policy of providing good roads for homemakers in Alberta is illustrated by the fact that since the province was organized in 1905 no fewer than 2,524 bridges have been erected. These bridges are practically all on roads serving the rural communities.

## Value to Farmers

### Annual Report of Experimental Farms in Two Volumes

The work and scope of the experimental farms and stations have developed to such an extent that it has been found necessary, for the sake of convenience, to devote two volumes of nearly five hundred pages each to the main or aggregate report for the year ending March 31, 1914. In the first volume are preserved the reports of the director and the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry. It is by a study of these chronicles that an idea can be obtained of the vast amount of work that is being done, and an appreciation arrived at of a resultant good.

In the first few pages are given the usual comparative tables of grain yields and prices, and of live stock for the five years extending from 1909 to 1913, each of which, excepting horses and swine, shows a decrease in the eastern provinces since 1910. In the western provinces there was a deficiency of upwards of 300,000 cattle between the same year and 1913, but an increase of nearly half a million horses and only a slight disparity in sheep, which, however, are showing a tendency to improvement. Swine increased by upwards of 500,000. In British Columbia the numerical changes were comparatively light. Naturally, much space is given to reports of experiments at the different farms and stations. These experiments, it is hardly necessary to say, cover every variety of grain, fruit and vegetable production, as well as soil development, crop management, cultivation of forage plants and grasses, live stock breeding and dairying. It would be impossible to overestimate the importance of the information thus furnished.

Of course, at this time, when the value of increase by improvement of production is being strenuously urged, the reports are of special interest. It is not alone with what may be termed activities of the farm proper that they deal, but also with building, with clearing, with road-making, with ornamental gardening. In short, the reports constitute a vital and a cyclopedia of farming and its branches brought up to date.

While, as has been said, volume one is devoted to the review by the director and reports of the divisions of chemistry, field husbandry and animal husbandry, volume two presents the reports of the divisions of horticulture, cereals, botany, entomology, forage plants, poultry and tobacco. All that has been said of the completeness in its contents of the first volume can be repeated of the second. It, too, is a useful compilation and a sample in detail of the benefits to be derived from scientific and painstaking research.

As in the preceding years, the matters dealt with in this volume are divided into sections: (a) Giving precise information of the work at the experimental farms in the divisions referred to, and (b) Treating of the various lines of experimental work under way throughout the system. It is explained that the latter section is devised and designed with a view to aiding the farmer more directly in the details of his vocation. It is worthy of wide distribution. One thing certain is that the nature of the reports makes them deserving of the closest attention. Copies may be obtained by making application to the publications branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

### The Call

The Call rings loud and true  
To all men sound and true,  
Your country's call to you!  
How will you answer it?  
When others do and dare  
Across the narrow sea  
Can your own heart declare,  
"They have no need for me?"

Listen once more! The Call  
Beats in the throbbing drum  
Bidding not one but all  
Of Britain's manhood come!  
Because your comrade went,  
Freely and nothing loth,  
Shall all his toil be spent  
To keep you here in sloth?

What use to shut your ears?  
Your country claims her debt  
And in the coming years  
Your part must be made sure  
Think of that future day  
And choose the nobler part  
That you may truly say  
"At least I played the man!"  
—Anon.

### Navy has Limitations

#### Criticism of the Work of the Navy Seems Unreasonable

Criticizing the British navy for not providing an escort to the Lusitania gets no place. Obviously no navy in the world is large enough to bombard the Dardanelles; guard the Suez canal; patrol the Mediterranean; guard transport ships crossing the English channel so closely that, although within a few miles of the base of German submarines, not a transport was lost out of a number required to convey 600,000 soldiers; guard transport ships carrying troops from Canada to England; keep open the English channel for constant commissary supplies to France; guard all the ports of the British Isles; bombard the Germans on the coasts of Belgium; keep the German war fleet penned up in the Kiel canal and at Heligoland; drive every German merchant vessel—2,000 in number—off the high seas; absolutely stop all German commerce; blockade Germany so effectively that even the Germans admit not a particle of food, copper or war supplies are reaching them by sea; have war vessels in reserve to give battle to the German fleet if it ever makes a dash to sea; and still have enough warships to act as escort to every passenger steamer. There are limitations to even the British Navy!—Sioux City, Iowa, Tribune.

### Knew His Job

Recruiting Sergeant—I can't enlist you my good man; you have only one eye.  
Patriotic Scotsman—Hoots! That ain't a matter. You've to shut an eye when you shooting anyway.

## Made in Canada

### Standard Should be Raised so That We Will Produce Only the Best

Recently the Financial Post questioned the policy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in planning a general Made-in-Canada campaign. It was pointed out that in most lines the products of Canadian factories were equal, and in many cases superior to, anything produced in the world; but, on the other hand, there were some Canadian manufacturers who cared little for their reputation. The latter concerns, however, would not only benefit from a general advertising of Made-in-Canada goods but their indifference to good reputation would indirectly injure the manufacturers who thought more of their good name than of making a small, and necessarily temporary, extra profit. Since the article appeared two actual occurrences have been brought to our attention. A large dealer recently applied to two leading Canadian manufacturers, whose regular goods are in high repute, to make for him an inferior quality to sell at a lower price. The manufacturer was to put on his name and the words "Made-in-Canada." These concerns positively refused to fill the order. A third house took the order and although eventually agreed to print upon the product "Made-in-Canada," results cannot be satisfactory, and the good name of all Canadian products will suffer.

The other case was one in which important orders had been placed in Canada by the allies because of a sense of loyalty and duty to Canadians who are supporting them in the war. In this instance several Canadian manufacturers turned out such inferior goods that they were not only actually scrapped, but about the European government officials have no desire to offend Canada, but no further orders have gone or will go to these particular manufacturers. Foreign competitors have used it against Canadian-made goods. Reputable manufacturers are thus suffering because there is a tendency to refrain from placing other orders in Canada, the feeling being wrongly created that Canadian manufacturers generally are not capable of producing satisfactory supplies.

The advertising committee should be turned into a Canadian quality committee, and by moral and educational influences raise the standard of Canadian products to a point where the words "Made-in-Canada" appearing on any thing, would indicate 100 per cent. satisfaction to the buyer. All loyal Canadians would support the association in asking parliament for a law to prevent any other class of goods leaving the country.

Coupled with this should be a provision for punishing any concern using the words "Canada-in-Canada" on other products. A representative of one of our allied trade newspapers was present recently when a New York salesman offered to duplicate for a jobber, in appearance but not quality, a well known Canadian product and have "Made-in-Canada" stamped upon it.

The Financial Post is not opposed to Canadian manufacturers spending their money on advertising. On the other hand the makers of high quality goods will find it difficult to get the business they are entitled to and to build up a valuable good-will unless they keep themselves and their products continuously before the probable buyers. The publishers can assist by laying down the principle of not knowingly admitting the makers of inferior goods to the advertising columns. Eventually this would result in only advertised goods being regarded as having passed the censor.

Proper management, satisfactory quality, good service and intelligent advertising ensure permanent dividends and enhance the value of the shares in industrial securities. Good service means satisfying all the customers, even those who may be wrong in their complaints but sincere in making them. Without quality and service, advertising is money misapplied and not a help to the buyer which inserts it. The reputation of a concern among the probable buyers of its goods is a point to which shareholders, and would-be investors, have hitherto not given sufficient attention. The case of calls for new capital, it is unwise to put any money in companies whose management has not a record for turning out satisfactory goods and for methods that please its customers.—Financial Post.

### Feeding the Fighters

#### Perfect System of Maintaining the Food Supply for the Soldiers

When it is mentioned that 2,000 tons of goods—food and other necessities—are sent every day from the base depots to the firing line of the British Army, some idea of the gigantic task of the Army Service Corps will be gathered.

This enormous weight of goods, comes almost entirely from England, for we are not buying in France even so perishable a necessity as milk.

All day by motor lorry and railway truck, supplies for the troops are sent out from these base depots to stores as near as possible to the firing line. And just as reserves are accumulated in the docks, so reserves are accumulated near the front, since an accident on the railways might cut off the fighting soldiers' supplies.

On one occasion there was a delay on the railways of thirty-six hours, but not only did the soldier at the front get all his food and ammunition, but he did not even have to draw on the reserves I have mentioned; regimental stores were sufficient for his needs. Everything goes by clockwork. There is no room for an accident.

"All along the line," says Major Vandaleur, who happily escaped from German imprisonment, "we were cursed by officers and soldiers alike at the various stations. . . . On reaching the German-Belgian frontier the French prisoners were given some potato soup. The people in charge told us that none was for us, but that if any was left over after the French had been fed we should get what remained. This is in accordance with the general treatment of British prisoners by the Germans."

## GETTING DOWN TO REAL BUSINESS WITH CONFIDENCE IN THE FUTURE

### HAVING FAITH IN OUR NATURAL RESOURCES

#### Sir Edmund Walker Strikes an Optimistic Note in Summing up the Economical Situation in Canada, and gives the Factors of Strength that Restore Confidence

After analyzing carefully the elements, good and bad, making up the Canadian situation, who can fail to be a conservative optimist? First, the inevitable must be faced. Half our troubles are caused by kicking against what is. The inevitable includes the fact that the British empire is at war and that sacrifices must be made. It includes the fact that Canada was due for an economic reconsideration, whether or not the war had come. It includes recognition of the fact that speculative lam is not the bread and butter of business. Having recognized these things, we are able to do business on a new plane. Exaggerated ideas of land values and rentals are disappearing; so are the abuses of credit. A better idea is being obtained of what constitutes a proper basis of credit. In short, we are getting down to real business.

War, naturally enough, effects trade, commerce, investment and business in many directions. The news from the front last week, for instance, gave a distinct check to increasing confidence and business at home. Yet we all know there can be only one result to the present struggle. None would exchange his lot, with that of a citizen of an enemy country. And the confidence we have in the empire's fight and in the nation's future, should be spoken. It should unite with the con-

fidence of others. Facts cannot be changed by pessimism. Good sentiment plays an important part in the maintenance of credit, of business and of faith in a young country's natural resources, its prospects and its manhood.

Money is accumulating rapidly. There is a demand for good bonds, and a growing call for stocks. The chartered banks, the safety valve of Canada, are in an excellent position. They will extend credit where it is deserved. The agricultural prospects are excellent. The outlook for immigration is good. The labor situation is not bad. Canada has had little difficulty in financing its requirements. The change from the British to the United States money market was effected without trouble. Mortgage payments, both principal and interest, are good. Economy is not being carried to a foolish extreme. Manufacturers are encouraging the home demand for their goods, at the same time seeking to increase their export trade. New trade channels are being cut. Experienced farmers from the United States have already commenced again to take up lands in Western Canada. And there are numerous other factors of strength in the Canadian situation. All we need is a stronger exhibition of our latent confidence.—Sir Edmund Walker in the Monetary Times.

### Unsinkable Ships

#### Little Faith in Modern Devices for Keeping Vessels Afloat

The London Post says that the rapidity with which the Lusitania sank raises important questions with regard to modern devices for helping to keep vessels afloat in case of their being damaged by accident or design.

It quotes Alexander Carlyle, who did much to raise the arm of Harland & Wolfe of Belfast, to the position it occupies in the shipping world at the present date, as saying:

"I don't believe there is such a thing as an unsinkable ship. Neither do I believe such a ship will ever be built. The idea of such a thing seems to me absurd. How can you make 50,000 tons of iron, steel and brass float (for that is how you must look at it) when the metal has been battered into a more or less shapeless mass?"

"There were plenty of lifeboats on board the Lusitania, but it was a question of time and that did not suffice to launch all the boats. Had the Lusitania remained afloat, say, for two or three hours, I have little doubt that the lives of all aboard would have been saved, except those who were killed by the explosion of the torpedo or who might have died of shock."

"It is one of the disadvantages of the great size of modern passenger vessels that they carry so many people that it takes a long time to get them out in case of danger. I am inclined to think that in the future we shall not see vessels much larger than those which have already been built, because of the difficulty in finding harbors suitable for the accommodation of the vessels beyond a certain size."

### Women's Wages

#### British Women Workers Asking For Equal Consideration With Men

The women of Great Britain have responded as they should to the call of the government. The emergency has entered into many situations usually filled by men. Among them are interpreters, dispensers, veterinary surgeons, chauffeurs, motor mechanics, doctors, railway workers, street car conductors, as well as workers in offices usually filled by men.

When this war is over, not all of these women will give up their positions to the soldiers, who come back from the war. But women will have gained a consciousness of ability which they cannot part with, if they want to. Today women leaders in industry are warning their followers that they should claim for men's work the wages of men. This is not because they want to embarrass employers of the government. It is in the interest of men themselves that women should receive the same wages for the same work. When normal conditions return, which, on account of the great loss of life, will not, it is to be feared, be very soon, it would be a very bad thing if the cheap labor of women should take the place of adequate wages for the heads of families. The war will be the cause of many changes in the old world and the status of the labor of women is likely to be among these.

### Natural Gas For Edmonton

The council of the city of Edmonton is considering the granting of a franchise to a company which undertakes to supply natural gas for domestic and industrial purposes. Six different propositions have been placed before the council, and it is believed that there is a sufficient supply of gas actually in sight to provide the present requirements of the city. Edmonton is now the only city in Alberta with a population over ten thousand in which natural gas is not used for fuel, and it seems only a question of time until this most convenient fuel is available to all cities and towns in the province.

The torpedoes now being used in the British navy cost from \$2,500 to \$5,000 to construct, according to naval experts. Even the newest British torpedoes are less expensive than those used by the latest German submarines, which have a diameter of 21 inches and travel at a speed of 48 knots an hour, having an effective range of seven miles. The internal mechanism includes a high speed rotating engine, shafts and gears and 250 pounds of high explosives.

### Money in Live Stock

#### Marked Increase in the Price of Beef Is Sure to Come

Mr. Randolph Bruce, a well known rancher in Western Canada, has just returned from Europe with many interesting opinions as to the effect that the war will have on the Canadian farmer. The immense slaughter of cattle for the armies in the field will, he thinks, very shortly cause a great increase in the price of beef, and those farmers who are raising cattle will make more money even than those who are raising wheat at a dollar fifty per bushel. Every effort should be made to raise cattle for the market in as large quantities and as quickly as possible. Mr. Bruce is a great believer in alfalfa as the most satisfactory food for the rapid raising of cattle for beef.

In this connection it is interesting to note that fattening young stock is becoming very popular in the United States where the market for beef is increasing so rapidly that more study has been paid to methods of increasing production.

In the early days cattle were kept on the ranges from three to five years. Experience, however, has shown that the use of thoroughbred bulls and the consequent improvement in the quality and maturing ability of market cattle, together with heavier grain feeding, has made it possible to put just as much beef on the market at from 13 to 20 months old. Experts are of the opinion that with the continued improvement of breed stock it will be possible to market at an even earlier date. Among the advantages of earlier finishing of cattle, the following are mentioned by some of the leading cattle men: Firstly, younger cattle make heavier gains of beef on a similar amount of feed than old cattle; secondly, the money invested is turned faster, being turned over in eighteen months, whereas formerly it took from three to five years; thirdly, heifers under two years old sell as readily as steers, and finish more rapidly.

As the census prove without shadow of doubt, the value of beef cattle in Canada is steadily increasing. In 1901 there were 2,167,744 valued at \$54,197,341 or an average of \$25.12, taking the good with the bad. In 1911 there were 3,339,257 valued at \$85,278,490, or an average of \$25.50, an increase of \$4.78 per head. Mr. H. S. Arkell, assistant live stock commissioner for the Dominion government, says that never in our statistical history have prices attained so high a figure either for cattle on the hoof or for meat in the butcher shop as today. What it will be next year when the full effect of the war is felt no one can tell.

### Killing of Seals Resumed

#### Experts Report the American Herd Has Increased Enough to Permit Commercial Operations

W. C. Redfield, secretary of commerce, will urge congressional legislation, it is now expected, based on the recommendation of three scientific experts, authorizing the resumption of the killing of seals at the Pribilof Islands next winter.

Canada and Japan, which are interested financially in the American herd, by the terms of treaty which abolished pelagic sealing, made an investigation contemporaneously with the American experts. Both governments have made representations to the United States that the condition of the seal herd warrants resuming sealing operations at once.—New York Herald.

### Still Seeking the Fertile Lands

Colonization of the fertile lands of Western Canada continues unabated. During the month of April the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, department of natural resources, disposed of practically twenty thousand acres to actual home makers, who will enter into occupation and bring the land under cultivation. To be exact, there were 124 different sales, and, allowing for the wives and children of purchasers, the month's business provides for the placing of about 500 people directly on the land. A notable fact is that the great majority of these purchasers bought quarter-section areas, indicating that they are going into farming on a somewhat intensive scale as compared with the "big farm" methods popular a few years ago.



# Dresses for all Occasions

Ladies, now has the weather arrived for the wearing of fine dresses.

Street and House Dresses will be found in our stock that will satisfy all tastes, visit the store and make an inspection of our stock.

Striped Voile Dress, Embroidered Front, \$6.75

Navy Silk Dress, Special Value \$10

Striped and Checked Gingham Dresses \$1.50

Blue Chambray Dresses \$1.35

Be Dressed for the Occasion

**Elves Bros**  
The Store of Good Service

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64888

There are 8,100,000 men of military age in Great Britain, of whom 6,500,000 are in England and Wales 803,000 in Scotland, and 735,000 in Ireland. Of the 6,500,000 of military age in England and Wales, 2,934,400 are unmarried. It is estimated that 2,000,000 men of all ages are engaged in making munitions of war. To this must be added the physically unfit as well as those engaged in transportation, the production of foodstuffs, and other necessary services. If one million be set aside for these services, it still leaves 5,000,000 men of military age in the United Kingdom.

The Canadian soldiers in a dash charge yesterday drove the Germans back out of their trenches at the point of bayonet. They are "getting even" with the despicable Huns for the cowardly use of poison gases.

## PROVINCE OF ALBERTA DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

### NOTICE OF COURT FOR CONFIRMATION OF RETURNS OF UNPAID TAXES

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the District Court has appointed Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the holding of a Court at the Court House in the City of Calgary for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 91 of The Local Improvement Act, covering the following Local Improvement Districts, viz.:

Large Districts numbers 156, 160, 161, 186, 192, 216, 217, 218, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 282.

Small Districts numbers 158, 159, 190, 191, 220, 221, 277, 279, 281, 309, 312.

Also for confirmation of the Returns of Unpaid Taxes made under the provisions of Section 19 of the School Assessment Ordinance by the Secretary-Treasurers of the following School Districts, viz.:

Nos. 79, 84, 85, 128, 166, 183, 226, 230, 232, 403, 409, 422, 433, 471, 476, 559, 581, 592, 598, 610, 697, 718, 756, 762, 794, 811, 828, 909, 961, 986, 1041, 1056, 1068, 1091, 1120, 1121, 1136, 1164, 1172, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1259, 1266, 1283, 1287, 1288, 1303, 1337, 1397, 1421, 1426, 1454, 1460, 1472, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1492, 1497, 1503, 1505, 1508, 1551, 1554, 1581, 1593, 1597, 1634, 1642, 1646, 1647, 1651, 1654, 1655, 1667, 1671, 1674, 1680, 1696, 1708, 1718, 1746, 1756, 1772, 1778, 1780, 1782, 1812, 1823, 1827, 1848, 1857, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1873, 1890, 1908, 1923, 1940, 1947, 1951, 1954, 1961, 1971, 2003, 2011, 2015, 2020, 2055, 2060, 2078, 2096, 2098, 2103, 2118, 2133, 2164, 2187, 2216, 2218, 2242, 2252, 2271, 2293, 2303, 2319, 2362, 2386, 2392, 2398, 2461, 2462, 2478, 2486, 2489, 2521, 2563, 2612, 2676, 2683, 2703, 2732, 2772.

Also for confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return made under the provisions of Section 11 of the Educational Tax Act, covering lands located in the following Districts:

Nos. 156, 158, 159, 160, 161, 186, 190, 191, 192, 216, 217, 218, 220, 221, 222, 246, 247, 251, 252, 277, 279, 281, 282, 309, 312, as shown on official map prepared by Department of Municipal Affairs.

Dated at Edmonton this 20th day of April, 1915.

JOHN FERRIE, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs. M67

Men of Sententary Habits find Rexall Orderlies the ideal laxative—their action being gentle and natural. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

The letter in another column of this issue is asking, "Where is the liquor man's argument?" Bluntly they have no argument and the fact is becoming more and more recognizable every day. What is more, the people who are to vote are finding this out, and they will know what to do with the cause that has not the strength to get up and make a defence.

## The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, Proprietor  
R. W. GLOVER, Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—\$1.50 per year; Foreign countries \$2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

### THE ACT AND THE REAL ISSUE

In a number of the liquor circulars distributed one notices that a great deal of stress is put upon the Act and its unsuitability for the people. All at once, and incidentally, for the first time in their lives, the liquor men are solicitous for the welfare of the people. They say that this clause or that won't work, and that this part or that isn't suited to the needs of the people. Really, they don't care a brass farthing for the welfare of the people; what they are trying to do is to get people to disagree with the Act and vote against it. But the liquor men forget that even should a clause here and there be found by practice to be unsuited, that it can be amended. No need for them to try and lead people to believe that the Act is a hard and fast arrangement that can never be altered, for they are wrong. Let them tell the people that the Act can be amended if necessary. But they won't do that; they are trying to raise their biggest dust on the question of the Act, when all the time the Act being susceptible to amendment, that is not by any means the greatest question, although they would have us think so.

The greatest question is this: as to whether, in any period of its history the liquor traffic ever benefited any legitimate business or furthered any good cause. If it has, then let the liquor advocates tell us what it is. Silence. Yes, and an unbroken silence, too. And the silence answers the real question for every voter in the province. The liquor traffic in this or any other country never did any good to the community. Instead, it has been a demoralizing influence against which every commonsense person has been fighting for years.

Then the issue is clear. The liquor traffic is no good. It has to go sooner or later. Why not now? For once the people of the province have the chance to decide on a question of sweeping importance, and their decision will be the sweeping of the liquor traffic of Alberta.

### THE WOUNDED SOLDIER

In any war the problem of attention to the wounded soldier is one of the greatest that has to be tackled by the belligerent countries and in the present conflict, where so many men are thrown out of action daily, the difficulty of dealing with the situation requires almost superhuman study and effort.

But great and increasing as the difficulties are to-day, they are being handled by the British authorities in a manner that is as nearly perfect as any organization can be under the circumstances.

The wounded soldier has every aid possible. His chances of rescue from the battlefield is a matter that is decided by the movements of his army. If he falls during the retreating movement he may lie for hours on the disputed "no man's land" between the opposing armies, and this area is generally swept throughout the night with the fire of the advancing army, the chance of escape for the wounded is reduced to vanishing point, for many a man falling from a wound is killed before there is any possibility of rescue.

The man who is picked up by his own stretcher bearers is numbered among the "lucky wounded." When found he is taken to the regimental aid post, which is anywhere near the battlefield protected from the enemies fire. It may be a cave or a dug-out. Here the medical officer attached to his particular regiment examines and dresses the wound. The next step is a journey on the ambulance wagon in which he travels to the Divisional Field Ambulance, which may be a tent, two or three miles further away. Here the wound is again dressed and the soldier given an injection to prevent lockjaw. The next move is one of anything from a mile to five miles to a convent or church, where he gets something to eat and a welcome rest, and the sound of the distant guns reduced to a dull booming. Should an immediate operation be necessary it is performed here.

Then the wounded man is placed in a motor ambulance and is taken to one of the casualty clearing stations, wonderfully organized hospitals in every way except that their situation and furnishing varies according to circumstances.

These clearing stations are any thing from twenty to fifty miles from the firing line, and it is there that the wounded man first comes under the attention of the nursing sisters, and the first opportunity the soldier has had since leaving England of sleeping in a feather bed. From here the wounded man journeys on an ambulance train to the base hospital where he is kept if his wound is not serious. If his wound is serious he is placed on a hospital ship and taken to England where he is quickly passed into one of the different hospital centres throughout the country.

### BEARING THE BURDEN

After almost eleven months of war we must all admit to a reshuffling of our original opinions regarding the conduct of it. During this period one thing has become increasingly prominent, and that is that the lion's share of the burden, after all, is to fall on the shoulders of Great Britain.

At the outset Britain took practically the entire charge of the seas and has reduced the German fleet to a stage where it is never mentioned. On land her position was different. Starting in the campaign she sent a small draft of men, comparatively a mere handful, to the aid of her Allies in the west. Since then France and Belgium have put their whole fighting weight into the line. Great Britain meanwhile has been sending fresh drafts of troops from the British Isles and the different parts on the Empire have each made their contribution.

The Empire, then is the only practicable source from which fresh men will in the future be derived, and the recent statement of Premier Asquith that there will be 3,200,000 men as the contribution to the present needs speaks volumes for the men who can respond to a voluntary call and the countries producing those men.

But there is also another side which goes to show that Great Britain is bearing the greater part of the burden and that is the financial side. Richer than any of her allies she is helping them materially in financing their part of the war. The money that Great Britain has been able to raise for the war has beaten all conceptions of her wealth and readiness for sacrifice and goes far to show that where there is a will there is a way, when it comes to winning the greatest war in history.

The amount of contributions given in men and money by the British Empire has been no small factor in turning the scale in Italy and will carry great weight with the Balkans in the near future.

### NOTE AND COMMENT

The nearer we get to July 21st, the voting day, the stronger we shall come out in favor of the proposed Liquor Act.

Many of the liquor people are quoting the Bible to sustain their argument. One saloon man has been hunting two months for his Bible. Up to the present it has not been found. Many others have had difficulty in separating the Book from the dust of generations.

The News Telegram of Calgary has come out in a fearless manner in favor of prohibition for which all honor to it. The first thing was that it was boycotted from the news stand at the Queen's hotel. Ah well, good reading and bad whisky seldom go well together.

Many American papers are very severe on Mr. Bryan. Briefly, here is what some of them say:

"A menace to the peace of the nation."—Chicago Herald.

"A deserter."—Baltimore American.

"A cheap imitation."—Pittsburg Gazette-Times.

"A prospective Presidential candidate."—Hartford Courant.

"A misfit."—Boston Advertiser.

No man yet ever made a friend of liquor. It is with him in prosperity it forsakes him in adversity. It is the only purchase from which he derives no return for his money. While he spends his money on it it is robbing him, and when the money is gone it robs him of his moral force, his physical strength and his mental ability. It is the greatest daylight robbery that man ever perpetrated on himself, and at last the people of Alberta have the choice of a clean country or a bar ridden province. Which is to be the choice? An ounce of common sense is worth all the liquor traffic in the world. Vote it out.—Ex.

The liquor people are trying to tell us that the bar makes the town. That is all blarney. The real truth is that the town makes the bar, and the town is the poorer for it as well as the state.

## Village of Vulcan

VILLAGE OF VULCAN

The undersigned gives notice that he has captured and impounded the following described animals on the 18th day of June, 1915, and that the same are impounded in the pound maintained by the village of Vulcan, Sec. 5-17-24.

22-year-old Black Geldings, no brand.  
2 Black Fillies branded BS on left shoulder.  
1 Sorrel Gelding (no brand) wire cut on left front leg and right hind leg, white face and two white hind legs.  
1 Black Filly, crop ears, branded BS on left shoulder.  
1 Brown Gelding, stripe on face, branded BS on left shoulder.  
1 Bay Filly Yearling, branded BS on left shoulder.  
1 Sorrel Filly, left hind foot white, branded BS on left shoulder.  
F. J. KAISER,  
Pound Keeper, Vulcan, Alta.

J23:3

### ESTRAY

HORSE—Estray on F. M. Meyers farm, N.W. 1/4 of 12-18-23, 4 miles east of Hearnleigh, 1 Pinto gelding, weight 1000, aged 15 years. This horse has been in the district for the last four or five years. Branded on left shoulder and on left hip.  
Arthur R. Bond, Brand Reader, Eastway, Alberta.

June 9/15

HORSES—One grey mare, 1450 lbs., 12 years old, branded half circle blurred on neck, also black horse colt 2 months old with white spot on face, running with mare. \$5 reward for information or return of same. A. E. Curry, Vulcan.

June 9/15

### FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

LAND—Three quarter section of land 100 miles west of Spokane, in the Big Bend district, 240 acres under cultivation, improved, good water, near school. \$10,000. Easy terms. For full particulars write Flood & Whitcher, Agents, Vulcan Alberta.

tf

### WANTED

FLOWING—I am open to do spring plowing on time. E. M. Hollister Vulcan, Alberta.

HOGS—George Coville will buy fat hogs at Vulcan, on Tuesday, July 27th, and up to noon on Wednesday, July 28th. Will pay ruling market prices on these dates. J304

CONTRACTOR—To move house about half a mile. House is 1 1/2 story, 24 feet by 12 feet, with addition on one side, 12 feet by 11 feet. Apply Ellis Mines, Champion, Alberta.

June 9/15

### R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon

Vulcan, Alta.

Phones 44 and 45

### Drs. G. M. CARSON and G. T. GALBRAITH

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

VULCAN ALBERTA

P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

## Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A. F. & A. M. G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon.

Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G. M. CARSON, W. M.

A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

### I. O. O. F. SAMARITAN LODGE

No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND.

R. L. ELVES SECRETARY.

For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT WRITE THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE VULCAN, ALBERTA

## QUEEN CAFE

Meals at all hours

Ice Cream

Confectionery and Candies

Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks

VULCAN ALBERTA.

### R. W. GLOVER

Teacher of Piano

Vulcan

### M. H. KAHLER,

Watchmaker and Jeweller

OPTICIAN

EYES TESTED FREE

VULCAN, ALTA.

### P. W. L. CLARK

Barrister

Solicitor, and Notary Public

Loans Arranged

Sk. of Hamilton Bldg., Vulcan

## : Dentistry :

DR. C. H. NELSON

DENTIST

Removed from Bank of Hamilton,

to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

### A. R. BOND

BRAND READER

Eastway

Owner of Horses branded on

Left Shoulder. 3E

## Royal Cate

MEALS AT ALL HOURS

ICE CREAM

Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies,

Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes

JANG LING, PROPRIETOR

## B. C. RESTAURANT

ICE CREAM

Meals Served at all Hours.

Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft

Drinks, Candies, Fruit

VULCAN, ALTA.

## Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1.....	96
" No. 2.....	93
" No. 3.....	88
" No. 4.....	85
" No. 5.....	78
" No. 6.....	73
Feed.....	67
Rejected No. 1.....	82
" No. 2.....	89
" No. 3.....	75
Oats, No. 2 C.W.....	40
" Extra No. 1 Feed.....	38
" No. 1 Feed.....	34
" No. 2 Feed.....	34
Barley, No. 3.....	44
" No. 4.....	56
Feed.....	38
Flax No. 1, N. W.....	120
" No. 2 C.W.....	117
" No. 3 C.W.....	100
Rye.....	88
Eggs.....	16
Butter.....	18
Spring Chicken.....	18
Fowl.....	10
Cattle, live.....	5 1/2
Cows.....	5
Hogs.....	7
Dressed Hogs.....	9 1/2
Potatoes.....	75

## SYSTEM

If you knew how to get \$500 would you not try? If you will set aside a few dollars systematically you will be surprised how easily you can reach that sum.

The Bank of Hamilton will help you by receiving such sums, on which it allows compound interest.

VULCAN BRANCH  
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER



Bank of Hamilton  
ESTABLISHED 1877



## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### SPECIAL FARES TO

## The Calgary Exhibition

Good going June 29-July 6  
Return Limit July 9.

### DOMINION DAY EXCURSIONS

Going Dates June 29-July 1.  
Return Limit July 5.

Further information from  
Ticket Agent

R. DAWSON.

District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary.

S.C.6300

## JUDICIAL SALE of FARM PROPERTY

UNDER AND VIRTUE of the judgment and final Order for Sale in the action of The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company against Jacob Byron Johnson et al. there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 3rd day of July, A.D. 1915 at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Imperial Hotel, in the Village of Vulcan, by John Thompson, Auctioneer, the following property namely:—The South West Quarter of Section Eighteen (18) in Township Sixteen (16) Range Twenty-two (22) West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the grant from the Crown or in the existing Certificate of Title.

The Vendor is informed that the soil is black loam on clay subsoil.

The said premises contain 160 acres more or less, 135 acres of which are good arable lands; 50 acres thereof have been broken and have been under cultivation. The land is all fenced with a barbed wire fence of one and two strands and has the following buildings:—

Frame Shack, single wall 12x14, roofed with shingles worth about \$50.00.

The said premises are situate 14 miles from Champion. Post Office at Reidhill 3 1/2 miles from the said premises, a School at Reidhill 4 miles distant from the said premises and a Church at Reidhill, 4 miles distant from the said premises. The said premises are easily accessible by good roads from Vulcan and Champion where good markets for sale of produce may be obtained. The above property will be offered for sale subject to the Conditions of Sale which will be read at the time of sale and also subject to the Reserve Bid. 15% of the amount of the purchase price will be paid at the time of sale and the balance as follows:—

10% without interest into Court within 90 days from the date of sale and the balance with interest at 8% into Court as follows:—  
25% in one year, 25% in two years and the balance in three years from the date of sale.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to John Thompson, Auctioneer, High River, or to Alex. A. Bouchey, of High River, Solicitor for the Plaintiff.

Dated at Calgary this 2nd day of June A.D. 1915.

LAURANCE J. CLARK,  
Clerk of the Court.

Approved  
L. F. CLARRY,  
M.C.

## From Kincarden Reveiw

Byrau still thinks that an impassioned appeal will tame a wild beast

Behold the tears of Champ Clark as he reflects upon the fall of his idol.

Besides being a blatherskite Bryan is a friend of Dr. McDonald of the Toronto Globe.

Germany thought it was a bluff and called it, and Bryan was not sport enough to stand by his hand.

If that is grape juice diplomacy it is enough to drive Uncle Sam to drink the stuff that made Andrew Johnson famous.

Will the American people ever forgive the Democratic party for threatening them with the sort of President Bryan would have made?

If you can fancy Rev. Dr. McDonald or Rev. C. W. Gordon as Prime Minister of Canada you have a good idea of W. J. Bryan as Secretary of State.

There are men in Wilson's Cabinet who swear that by far the best view they ever had of Bryan was as he was leaving the White House en route to obscurity.

The United States had four narrow escapes—three while Bryan was running for President and one when it was questionable whether he would resign as Secretary of State.

This is what the Peerless One should have said to the Kaiser: "You shall not press upon the brow of civilization this crown of thorns; you shall not crucify mankind on a cross of iron."

Messrs. Charters, Dean and Armstrong, who visited Gleichen for the stampede on Thursday stayed in that town over night on account of the rain.

## L. I. D. Meeting

The Local Improvement District met at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer on Saturday, June 19th, when all the members were present.

On a motion by Hatch, seconded by Ecker, it was carried that the motion re the expenditure of Division 4, on April 24th, be struck off.

Motion by Hatch, seconded by Ecker, that the minutes of the previous meeting as amended be acted upon. Carried.

On a motion by Ecker, seconded by Hatch, the following pay sheets were accepted. Division No. 2, \$73; Division No. 3, \$233; Division No. 4, \$108.90; Division No. 5, \$162; Division No. 6, \$84.50. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to write to the department regarding the surveys of road allowance diversions in various parts of the district.

Motion by Larsen, seconded by Ecker, that Mr. D. McLiment be allowed \$3 on account of the dispute regarding road work done in 1913. Carried.

Councillors fees and six days inspection were allowed to all the councillors.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid: Vulcan Co-operative Company, \$100.05; Vulcan Advocate, \$9.80; D. McPherson, Kirkaldy, \$16.15; S. Gardner, Brant, \$4.75; C. Robson, \$7; Dinton Municipality, \$8.25; Woolfe & Pettman, \$11.45.

The meeting then adjourned.

## Calgary-Alberta Is Drilling

A new string of standard heavy tools has been sent out to the well of the Calgary Alberta Oils, on section 24, township 17, range 3, west of the fifth meridian and drilling is to be resumed immediately. Work on this well has been shot down since last fall for reasons well known to the shareholders who will be pleased to learn that the directors have made arrangements to get the work under way again.

The company started drilling last fall with a rotary outfit, but on account of the very hard formation it has been found advisable to substitute cable tools of which a most complete string has been secured. The equipment is up-to-date in every respect. Experienced and reliable drillers have been secured and the work is to be pushed day and night.

The well of the Calgary-Alberta Oils is situated in the Pekisko district, 28 miles southwest of High River. It will be the first to develop this portion of the Alberta field which is very much liked by a number of experienced oil men. It was located by Geologist Sinclair.

It was at this well that a remarkable showing of oil and gas was encountered at the depth of only 217 feet. The hole is now down 232 feet. Messrs. McMennan and Richards are in charge of the drilling.

The Calgary-Alberta Oils is capitalized at \$500,000. A. O. Mabey is president and J. L. Spear, secretary. Its head offices are at No. 200 Grain Exchange building. The company was organized on a very conservative basis, November 13, 1913, before the "boom." Secretary Sinclair says they are prepared to see the thing through to a finish. If there is any oil in the district, where a marked anticline two and a half miles broad has been located, they are after it.

## Wilson Refuses Big Bribe

The published account of a \$1,000,000 bribe offered to President Wilson to induce him to allow the sale of 355,000 retired Krag-Jorgenson rifles owned by the government, stirred official Washington on June 22nd.

According to the story, a well-known man offered to contribute \$1,200,000 to the Wilson campaign fund if allowed to buy the rifles. He planned to sell them to one of the belligerent nations at a price ranging from \$7,000,000 to \$17,000,000. He is alleged to have succeeded in placing his proposition before Mr. Wilson through a third party. The president promptly squelched the scheme. White House officials declined either to deny or confirm the truth of the story or to comment on it in any manner.

Mr. R. L. Elves returned from Cayley on Thursday last bringing with him Miss Elves and Mr. J. H. McConkey, of Cayley, and Miss Seibert, of Edmonton.

## Strangely Apt Quotation

A large stationery company issued a calendar for this year with a quotation for every day. For Friday, June 11, the date on which the American President's second message was published, this was the strangely apt selection:

"The beauty of responsibility is that it sometimes, by the grace of God, makes a man bigger than he naturally was born to be."—Woodrow Wilson.

The passage occurs in a magazine article written as long ago as 1901.

## Will Probe Oil Companies

His Honor Judge Carpenter, of Calgary, will conduct an enquiry during the vacation, into the conduct of certain oil companies at Calgary. It appears that 485 oil companies were formed last year and of these 100 failed to file any returns whatever while others have sent in only partial returns. It is understood that it is the intention of Attorney-General Cross to make a clean up of all the oil company situation and it will be Judge Carpenter's privilege to present a report recommending action if he sees fit.

## Wells on the War

This war, if it destroys Austria and does not destroy the mental and moral dominance of Prussia, will mean, not defeat, but victory for all that is evil in Germany and the world. There is no chance for Germany, for the noble, gentle and splendid qualities that Prussia has obscured, while Prussia grips schools and universities, and all the organs of spiritual life. Not Germany nor Germans would we destroy, but that double-headed crow, Kaiserism-cum-Kruppism, which is the blackest omen mankind has ever seen.—H. G. Wells, in The Clarion.

## Warned About Mexico

The official press bureau issued the following statement in London on June 18: "In view of the existing state of affairs in Mexico the secretary of foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey, desires to warn British subjects against visiting that country unless absolutely obliged to do so by imperative necessity."

## De Wet Gets Six Years

A sentence of six years imprisonment and a fine of two thousand pounds (\$10,000), was imposed on General Christian De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against the British government, who was found guilty on June 22nd, of treason on eight counts.

## Weeds on Vacant Lots

What undoubtedly constitutes a menace to those farmers who are making an honest effort to keep their farms clean is the crop of weeds found growing on vacant lots and roadsides in and around our towns and cities. These vacant lots are often nothing more nor less than nurseries and breeding places for all kinds of weeds. This is especially true of towns where large areas adjoining have been subject to wildcat subdivision and have had roadways ploughed, forming lodging places for weeds, which are allowed to grow unmolested. These produce countless numbers of seeds, to be blown and scattered by the winds over the farms. So far, bulletins, articles and advice pertaining to weed control have been directed at the farmer. A glance at the conditions found in most of our cities and towns will prove convincing that the farmer is not entirely to blame in the matter of weed seed production and distribution.

In the west the weed inspectors are being trained and instructed along lines that will enable them to assist the farmers in weed control, while at the same time provision by law is made to prevent any farmer from allowing his farm to become a breeding place for weeds and a menace to his neighbors. In most towns there are by-laws covering the weed problem but too often they are not enforced. Those living in towns and cities should co-operate and do their bit in the war against weeds. This is an important matter, and should receive strict attention by every town council. Action should be taken at once and not deferred until the weeds ripen and scatter their seeds.—F.C.N.

## Armada News

A baby boy has recently arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Barkey.

Mr. and Mrs. Wideman, the parents of Mrs. Barkey, are visiting her at the present time.

A young lady from Wheat Centre is assisting Mrs. Barkey with her house work this summer.

Paul Olmstead of this place was in Vulcan last week taking the VIIIth grade examination.

There was a fine congregation at the Sunny Plains school on Sunday morning, June 20th, for the Childrens Day exercises.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Wilson on the first Wednesday in July. Mrs. Wilson is a fine hand at entertaining and we are expecting a nice time. A cordial invitation is given to the ladies of the district to attend.

The crops in this district are looking splendid at present, the warm weather following the rain bringing them on wonderfully.

## Loma News

There will be a prohibition meeting in the Arrowwood schoolhouse on Sunday, July 4th, when Dr. Stanley and other speakers will address the gathering at 3 o'clock. Interest in the prohibition movement is keen in the Loma and Arrowwood districts, and as the meeting is being largely advertised throughout the district a splendid meeting is assured.

The Loma district, in common with the surrounding country had some of the heavy rain of last Thursday and Friday. The hail fortunately, missed this district and no damage whatever was done.

Hogs brought \$7.85 on Calgary market on Monday last.

On Thursday afternoon the district experienced a short sharp storm at about three o'clock in the afternoon. Thunder and lightning heralded the rain which fell. Damage to some small extent was done to the crops in the district north of the town, and there is a report that slight damage was done to the south country.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

### SUMMER EXCURSION FARES

#### Circle Tour Through Revelstoke and Kootenay

A splendid vacation trip for teachers, and others. Very low fares from all stations. Good for three months. \$22.00 from Calgary.

#### To Eastern Canada

To points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, at low fares. Liberal limits, stop overs and diverse routings.

#### Panama-Pacific and San Diego Expositions Pacific Coast Excursions

Reduced fares from all points. When going to the Expositions or the Pacific Coast, it will profit you to travel through your own wonderland—the Canadian Rockies, visiting Banff, Lake Louise, Field, Glacier, thence via Vancouver.

#### Shriners

A special train, Calgary to Seattle, July 10th. Fare \$34.40. Corresponding fares from other points.

Particulars from nearest Agent, or from

R. DAWSON,  
District Passenger Agent,  
Calgary.

## Red X Efforts

The Advocate learns that a direct appeal for support to the Patriotic Fund, Red cross Fund and Belgian Relief will shortly be made throughout Southern Alberta, and that this district will not be overlooked. While the response of the public in the past has been decidedly generous, the need is very great indeed, and must increase as the war continues. We understand that the committee in charge will co-operate with the United Farmers of Alberta and other organizations, and meetings will be held at the principal centres, where the purpose of the funds, and the methods of their distribution, will be discussed in detail. While cash subscriptions highly desirable, it is likely that an opportunity will be given to farmers to make donations in grain to be delivered after harvest. This will enable our agricultural population, whose patriotism and generosity is not second to that of any other class, to have a share in good work which might be difficult for them at the present time if cash donations only were accepted. Fuller announcement will be made at an early date.

Help Vulcan Celebrate on the 1st

Among the visitors to Gleichen on Thursday were Messrs. A. Mitchell, Roy Walker and J. W. Morton, who composed Mr. C. E. Henry's party, and Messrs. B. R. Lommatzsch, P. Lundgren and Kaiser, who went with Mr. O. L. McPherson.

The heavy rain on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning held a number of Vulcan people back from visiting Gleichen for the second day of the stampede.

Mr. A. R. Bond, of Eastway, had a number of horses at Gleichen for the stampede, among them being the famous "Ray."

The Masonic Lodge, Champion, had its installation of officers on Thursday night of last week, when Messrs. A. M. Trail, P. W. L. Clark, E. M. Clark, Gallagher C. Hall, D. C. Jones, A. J. Flood, N. Hanna, G. M. Carson, T. Baird, and D. K. Allan, of Vulcan, paid a fraternal visit.

The marriage was celebrated at Harmony, on Thursday of last week, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James P. Matlock, of Sydney Beckett and Anna May Matlock, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Matlock. The ceremony was performed at eight in the evening, the Rev. D. K. Allan officiating. After the ceremony the large company of guests who had been invited sat down to a sumptuous repast. The presents to the happy couple were numerous.

# H. W. REEVES, VULCAN

## :: Specials For Thursday, Friday and Saturday ::

In every department, marked at figures that compel the attention of careful buyers

Store Open to Noon on Thursday, July 1st. Shop Early.

### Curtain Nets and Muslins

Cream and White, dainty pattern, 40 inches wide, per yard ..... \$0.20  
Cream and White Scrims, fancy borders, 36 inches wide, per yard ..... .35  
2 Pieces Only, in Cream and Buff, Casement Cloth, to clear ..... .25  
VERY SPECIAL!  
White bordered, 36 in. Scrim ..... .25  
Cream color border, 36 in. Scrim ..... .20

### Wash Goods

English Prints, all fast colors, in serviceable colors, per yard ..... 15c.  
Ginghams, in a variety of patterns and colors per yard ..... 15c.  
Printed Dress Muslins ..... 20c.  
Wash Crepe Cloth ..... 15c.  
White Turkish Crash, for summer hats, good washing, per yard ..... 15c.

### Hosiery

Ladies Black Silk Boot Hose ..... 25c.  
SPECIAL FOR THESE DAYS  
Ladies 'Silkoline' Lisle Hose, double garter, top fast black ..... 35c.  
Ladies Black Cotton Hose, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 ..... 15c., 20c., 25c.  
Children's Black and Tan Lisle Ribbed Hose, sizes 4 1/2 to 6 1/2, 30c.; 7 to 8 1/2 35c.  
Ladies Tan Cotton Hose ..... 20c.

### Gents Furnishings

Men's Working Shirts, \$1.25 for ..... 95c.  
Men's Dress Shirts, new delivery ..... \$1, \$1.25  
Men's Ties, new range ..... 50c., 75c.  
Men's Dress Shoes, black and tan, "Invictus" make ..... \$5.50  
Boys Shoes, black ..... \$2.50, \$3.75

### Staple Department

White Flannelettes, 36 in. wide ..... 15c. and 20c.  
Striped Double Warp Flannelettes, 36 inches wide ..... 15c. and 20c.

### THESE ARE SPECIAL

Oxford Shirts in blue and grey stripes and patterns, extra weight, per yard ..... 15c.  
White Table Double Damask, 54 inches, various patterns ..... 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25  
SPECIAL 8-4 Plain Cotton Sheeting, per yd 35c.

### Ready-to-Wear Department

Colored Sateen Skirts, \$1.00 for ..... 65c.  
Black Sateen Skirts ..... \$1.25  
House Dresses, in sky, grey, and brown stripes, sizes 34-42 ..... \$1.50  
Ladies Printed Muslin Dresses, trimmed lace and plain ..... \$5.00 and \$6.00  
Overall Aprons in fast washing colors, for house wear ..... 60c.

### Boots and Shoes

Ladies House Shoe, with strap ..... \$2.25  
Ladies Tan Oxford Shoes ..... 3.25  
Ladies Patent Cash Tops, button ..... 4.75  
Ladies Gun Metal Shoes, special ..... 3.95  
Infants Soft Sole Shoes ..... 45c., 65c., 75c.

### Grocery Department

"Riffel Tower" Lemonade Powder, per tin ..... 30c.  
"Sovereign" Lime Juice, per bottle ..... 50c.  
Wagstaffe's Grape Juice, per bottle ..... 30c.  
Honey, new special ..... \$1.10  
A few Tomatoes left, per case ..... 2.90

## FLAGS AND BUNTING FOR DOMINION DAY



## The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Leek & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, I suppose we must part," she said. "Really, it seems years since I spoke to a gentleman and I have only been here for days. I have been ordered absolute rest and quietness for the benefit of my health and, upon my word, I am getting it. Would you take pity upon my loneliness and come to tea?"

Many an older man than Geoffrey had been excused from yielding to such a request. Those eyes were so dark and pleading, and the man was young. Besides, he had an excuse. Had not his uncle Ralph planned this thing and was it not intended to bring about an introduction? Besides, once inside that room, it might be possible to find something that in the future would yield great results.

"I shall be only too pleased," Geoffrey murmured.

"Then come along," Mrs. May said gaily. "If you are fond of a good cup of tea, then I have some of the most perfect in the world."

She led the way into the old-fashioned drawing room, which she had rendered beautiful with flowers. The stiff furniture looked stiff no longer. The hand of an artistic woman had been here and the whole aspect was changed.

"You should have seen it when I came here," Mrs. May smiled as she followed Geoffrey's glance. "It was like a condemned cell. And yet there are things of price here. A little alteration and a few flowers—ah, what a difference flowers make!"

She pointed to her own floral decorations. The room was ablaze with them. And they were all scarlet.

There was not a single bloom of any other kind to be seen.

"They match my style of beauty," Mrs. May laughed. "I never have any other here."

"You do not care for white flowers?" Geoffrey asked.

"I abhor them. They suggest beautiful maidens cut off in their prime, dead children, the tomb, and all kinds of horrors. I would not have one in the house."

Geoffrey was discreetly silent. Remembering the hunting of white flowers he himself had seen in this very room not so long ago, this speech staggered him. In a dazed kind of way he watched Mrs. May light a spirit lamp under a silver kettle, after which she excused herself on the score of fetching the famous tea.

Geoffrey picked up an album and turned the leaves over rapidly. There were soldiers, one or two native Indian officials, a great number of society people, professional beauties, and the like, and—Marion!

Yes, her fair, tender face smiled from the embossed, richly gilt page. The picture had been taken some years ago, but there was no mistaking those pure features. Geoffrey closed the book and walked over to the window. Surprise upon surprise had come upon him lately, but this was staggering.

When Mrs. May returned he was himself again. He could answer her questions gaily and smoothly. It was only when he was on his way home again that he recollected how much information he had imparted and how little he had got in return.

"You must come and see me again," Mrs. May said. "Now, can't you come up some evening and dine with me? Say Thursday. Unless I hear from you to the contrary I shall see you on Thursday at seven. A primitive time, but then we are in the country."

"You may be certain," Geoffrey said carelessly, "that I shall come if possible. Good-bye, Mrs. May. In ordinary circumstances my people would have called upon you. You will know why it is impossible."

Mrs. May pressed Geoffrey's hand with gentle sympathy.

"You have my real regrets," she said. "What a horrible thing it is to think that you are all powerless to help it. Good-bye."

Geoffrey found Ralph at the entrance to the castle gate. There was a queer smile on his face, a smile of amused expectation.

"You found her charming?" he asked.

"And clever," said Geoffrey. "I guessed your plot, uncle. She is very clever."

"The cleverest woman in the world, the most wicked, the most unscrupulous. Of course she asked you to dinner, and, of course, you will go. Nobody is to know of it, mind."

"Uncle, how did you guess that?"

"I'll tell you presently. And I'll tell you many things you will have to say and leave unsaid to—Mrs. May."

"Tell me why Marion's photograph is in her album."

"So she showed you that?"

"No, I found it out by accident. Is Marion connected with her?"

"Very closely, indeed. She is Marion's evil genius. And yet through that pure and innocent girl we are going to strike at the heart of the mystery. Ask me no questions; tonight

we will go carefully into the matter."

## CHAPTER XIX.

Vera is Not Pleased

Any stranger looking along the terrace at Ravenspur would have been inclined to envy the lot of those who had their habitation there. It looked so grand, so dignified, so peaceful. Brilliant sunshine shone upon the terrace; against the grey stone of the grand old facade, the emerald green of the lawns rose refreshingly to the eyes, those old laws like velvet that only come with the passing of centuries.

People from the rush and fret of cities, excursionists, who had their sordid, humdrum life in towns, turned longing eyes to Ravenspur. Anybody who lived in a place like that must be happy.

And some of them looked it. Geoffrey, for instance, as he lounged on the terrace with a cigarette between his strong, white teeth. He was seated with a cap over his eyes and appeared to be given over to a pleasant reverie. A rod and an empty fishing basket stood by his side.

Ralph Ravenspur lounged up to him. Perhaps he had been waiting for his nephew. At any rate, he always knew where to find him. He sat with the sunshine upon his sightless eyes and smoked his pipe placidly.

"There is nobody about?" he asked.

"Nobody," Geoffrey replied. "Do you want to say anything to me?"

Ralph made no reply. Geoffrey watched him curiously.

"Do you know you seem to be a long way off me this afternoon?" he said presently. "I can't quite explain my meaning. Since you have worn those glasses you look a different man. There, now you are yourself again."

Ralph had taken off the glasses for a moment.

"Is the difference very marked?" Ralph asked.

"Very marked, indeed. Honestly, I should not have known you."

Ralph gave a sigh, whether of sorrow or satisfaction Geoffrey could not say.

"Time will prove whether the disguise is of any value or not," he said. "I came to ask you about this evening. Are you going?"

"Of course, I am. Mrs. May fascinates me. On the whole, I have deemed it advisable to say nothing to the others. We cannot call upon Mrs. May and they need not know that I have had any intercourse with her."

Ralph nodded. Perhaps he alone knew the real need for secrecy in this matter.

"Quite right," he said. "The less said the better. She wrote to you, of course."

"Oh, yes. I had the letter yesterday."

"And destroyed it, of course?"

"Upon my word, I've forgotten. I see you are angry with me. Well, I will try not to make a similar mistake again."

From the expression of his face Ralph was greatly moved. His features flamed with anger, he was trembling with passion to his fingertips. Then his mood suddenly changed.

He laid a kindly hand on Geoffrey's knee.

"My boy," he said earnestly. "There are reasons, weighty reasons why I cannot take you entirely into my confidence. If I did so, you would see the vital necessity of caution even in the most minute matters. You will see that Mrs. May's letter is destroyed at once."

"I will, uncle. The rest of the family believe I am going to Alton tonight."

Ralph nodded. He seemed already to have forgotten the circumstance. He had fallen into one of those waking reveries that were deep as sleep to most men. Geoffrey spoke to him more than once, but failed to gain the slightest attention. Then Ralph rose and moved away like a man in a dream.

Geoffrey lounged about till he had finished his cigarette. He tossed the end away and then proceeded towards the house. He would get that letter and destroy it without further delay. But this was easier said than done. He and low Geoffrey searched for it, but all to no purpose.

He left it in the dining-room or the library? Possibly in the latter place, seeing that he had written a couple of notes there earlier in the day. It was dim, not to say gloomy in the library, and for a moment Geoffrey failed to see that Vera was seated at the table.

He crossed over and touched her caressingly on the cheek. She looked up coldly.

"What are you looking for?" she asked.

"A letter, dearest," Geoffrey replied. "But why do you look so strange?"

"Oh, you ask me that! It is a letter you are looking for. Then perhaps I may be so fortunate as to assist you. I have just found a letter lying here addressed to you. As it lay with face open I could not but read it. See here!"

A square of thick scented notepaper filled with a dashing black calligraphy shook before Geoffrey's eyes. It was Mrs. May's writing beyond a doubt. Geoffrey flushed slightly as he took the note.

"Read it," Vera said quietly. "read it aloud."

Geoffrey did so. It struck him now—it had never occurred to him before—that the writer was slightly caressing in her manner of phrasing. There was a suggestion of something warmer and more personal than the stereotyped lines implied.

"So this is the Alton where you are going tonight," Vera went on. "Who is the woman? How long have you known her?"

(To Be Continued)

Bobby heard his mother tell his father that her mother, who was ill, was in a comatose state and she must go to her at once.

Bobby immediately ran for his geography and looked diligently for some time through it. Finally he brought it to his father and said: "Father, I can't find the state of comatose in here. Will you?"

## Farming Area of the Dominion

Extract From Address of Frank D. Adams, Ph.D., Before Royal Society of Canada

Agriculture is and must always remain the chief industry of the people of Canada. The population which the Dominion can support in the future will depend chiefly upon the area of land suitable for farming which exists in Canada and the manner in which this is cultivated.

The fact that Canada occupies more than half of the continent of North America and has an area almost identical with that of Europe is sometimes mentioned as carrying with it the implication that it would afford support to an almost unlimited population.

It is impossible at the present time to arrive at an accurate estimate of the actual area of arable land in the Dominion, but there are certain salient facts which while not generally recognized, have a very important bearing on this question.

The first of these is that there is practically no land which can be properly cultivated in that portion of Canada which lies north of the area indicated on the accompanying map as being covered by a forest growth.

Secondly, with the exception of the clay belt in Northern Ontario, there is no part of the Canadian shield which can support more than a very sparse farming population or in which farming can be made a really profitable industry. The recent report of the commission of conservation on the condition of the farming community on the southern margin of the shield—on the watershed of the Trent canal in Southern Ontario, shows a state of affairs long recognized by those familiar with the Laurentian country.

Thirdly, the area of arable land in British Columbia, as compared with the size of the province, is quite small.

There are only two great areas of land capable of continuous cultivation throughout their entire extent and of thus supporting a large agricultural population. The first of these is the plain lying between the southern margin of the Canadian shield and the boundary line of the United States, in Quebec and Ontario, extending from the hilly or mountainous district of the Appalachian folding in eastern Quebec to the Great Lakes. The second is the southern portion of the plains in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and eastern Alberta.

These, in referring to the physiographic divisions of Canada, were classed together as the Great Plain of Central Canada.

Many of the estimates which have been made of the amount of land which is suitable for farming in the Dominion are undoubtedly too high. A recent writer has stated that "a conservative and easily grasped statement is that the farm lands of Canada would fill a strip of country the width of France and 3,000 miles long." Canada is 3,000 miles across from ocean to ocean and France 400 miles wide. This would give to the farming land of the Dominion an area of 1,200,000 square miles. If anyone who is well acquainted with Canada will draw a line parallel to the southern boundary of Canada but 400 miles distant from it, he will find that there is not very much farming land to the north of this line, while there are vast tracts of country on which we would be very sorry to be obliged to engage in farming to the south of it.

Another authority states that the area of land which is used for farming and grazing purposes in the Dominion at the present time may be set down at 50,000,000 acres and that a conservative estimate would make the area available for these purposes six times as great, that is to say, 300,000,000 acres or about 470,000 square miles. This smaller estimate, which includes not only farming but grazing land, is probably too low but nearer the truth.

We do not require, however, to resort to exaggeration to convey an adequate impression of our immense wealth in agricultural lands. We certainly have in Canada abundant land to support a population of many millions—a people who will be not only numerous but who should have that sturdy manhood which has always characterized the populations of northern countries.

If, however, this great heritage is to be transmitted unimpaired to succeeding generations of Canadians, we must improve our methods of farming and follow the example set by other countries from whom we have now much to learn. Good land will support a dense population and can be made to do so without losing its fertility, but only by intelligent and intensive cultivation. The greatest farming community in the world is that which lives on the rich delta lands of central and southern China. Prof. King, of the University of Wisconsin, who, when in China made an exhaustive study of the methods of farming there adopted, has reported that these people have, during the long series of centuries in which they have tilled the land, developed such a perfect system of agriculture that a perfect system of agriculture in western science could materially aid them. Through these long ages, while they made the land yield enormous crops, they have maintained its fertility.

But what has been the experience of the United States, which is our nearest neighbor and the one whose fields are contiguous with ours? If we take the wheat crop, using it merely as an index of yield, we find that large crops of this grain used to be grown in the east. A recent bulletin

of the United States federal department of agriculture tells us that "Wheat was successfully produced in Central New York for something like 40 years. During the latter part of that period the yield began to decline, and at the end of another 20 years it was so low that exclusive wheat growing became unprofitable. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa have each in turn repeated the history of New York. The soils of these states were productive in the beginning and it required 40, 50 or 60 years for the single crop system to materially reduce the yields."

Now in the east we find in many regions abandoned farms with farm houses in every stage of decay. The average yield of wheat in New York state as recently as 1898 was 21.2 bushels per acre; in 1907, it was 17.3 bushels. In the same short time the average yield in Indiana fell from 15.6 to 14.4 bushels; in Minnesota from 15.8 to 13 bushels; in North Dakota from 14.4 to 10 bushels; in Oklahoma from 14.9 to 9 bushels.

As has been remarked by Mr. Hill, "Instead of preserving the fertility of their lands, the farmers have gone in search of new soils to be skinned, robbed and abandoned as soon as the old showed signs of exhaustion. Now that they have reached the jumping place, there is no longer any 'West' to move on to." The direct interest which this has for us lies in the fact that there being no more 'West' to move into, the stream has turned north and is now moving into the Canadian Northwest. We have here an illustration of the truth of Lord Bacon's observation that "The principal thing that hath been the destruction of most plantations hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years."

## Adopt Canadian Methods

City of New York Adopts the Model Purchasing Methods of the C.P.R.

Nothing in municipal history excited more interest than the recent adoption by the city of New York of the C.P.R. method of purchasing supplies. New York orders for municipal purchases total \$22,000 worth of goods each year and found that there was much duplication and waste, some of the departments paying retail prices for the same goods as were purchased wholesale by others. Under the C.P.R. system everything is centralized so as to cut out the possibility of duplication either in purchase or payment of goods, while the terms are naturally all the more in favor of the railway. New York City sent a special investigator round the Continent to study methods of purchasing supplies, and he decided that the C.P.R. system was "the best for efficiency and saving." This was naturally the source of much gratification to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, who was himself at one time purchasing agent for the C.P.R., and established the present system. The New York expert investigator has been busy ever since answering letters from other American municipalities. They pour in at the rate of about a hundred a week, all wanting to know about the C.P.R. and its model purchasing department, with a view to the adopting of similar methods in other cities. It has been calculated that the adoption of C.P.R. methods by American cities has saved Uncle Sam a waste of over a billion dollars.

## District Representatives

Placing Trained Agriculturists at the Disposal of Farmers

In carrying out the policy of placing trained agriculturists at the disposal of farmers in the various districts of Manitoba, as announced some time ago, the minister of agriculture has just appointed five members of the present graduating class of Manitoba Agricultural College, to be known as "District Representatives in Agriculture." The names and the centres from which they will work are as follows: H. E. Danielson, Arborg; Lester V. Lohr, Neepawa; Nelson Smith, Killarney; W. J. Stone, Dauphin; William T. G. Wiener, Morris. These young men, who were nominated by President Black of the college, are well known for their practical knowledge of agriculture. They have been brought up on farms in Western Canada, have each spent five years in technical training, and will receive the Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture at the next Agricultural College Convocation.

In carrying out their work they will be directed by the Agricultural College through its extension division, and will be related in this way directly to the department of agriculture. They will not be known as advisers in the ordinary meaning of that term, nor as agents, nor experts. They will go rather as helpers, as common carriers of ideas calculated to help in solving the problems of farming and of rural life. Each man will have oversight of the provincial demonstration farms within his district, he will aim to get the young people together for mutual improvement and study, he will encourage and help boys' and girls' clubs, he will assist agricultural organizations by arranging programmes for meetings and by holding short courses in subjects relating to agriculture. He will encourage the growing of pure seed, aid in the introduction of and distribution of the best varieties of grains and grasses, and in the selection of breeding stock for improving herds and flocks.

"Arl a pound of steak, an' mother says, please cut it tough, as we've got one of Kitchener's armies billeted on us!"

## Farming in the North

Wheat From the Peace River Valley of Good Quality

When the final report of Sir Sandford Fleming, as chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was published thirty-eight years ago, it furnished the Canadians of that time with a mass of new but scientific information regarding the area now included in the province of Alberta. The surveyor's reports showed that among the various "passes" which might be used in the construction of a transcontinental railway, three were more available than any of the others; the one used later for the Canadian Pacific main line the one used quite recently for the National Transcontinental and Canadian Northern lines, and the one through which the Peace River runs from west of the Rockies east toward Lake Athabasca. Of these three the first was, from a railway engineer's viewpoint, the most difficult, while the Peace River valley was the easiest. The only objection to the last named was its far north location, and Sir Sandford's choice ultimately was the middle pass, known as the Yellow Head.

During this long interval of time it has been matter of common knowledge that there is in the Peace River district, east of the Rocky Mountains, an extensive area of good, arable land, that the climate is favorable and that much of the country is well watered by nature. This view of its capabilities for agricultural purposes is corroborated by the recent information that a carload of wheat grown there has arrived in Winnipeg, and that the grain is of good quality and appearance. As there is no railway near where it was grown, it must have been to med many miles by the farmers themselves, perhaps to afford the outside world an object as to the value of the district for farming purposes. This end the information will certainly serve, because it is accepted as established that the nearer to its northern limit wheat is grown the finer its quality. There is no reason to doubt that the Peace River district is a "Manitoba Hard" and "Number One Northern" region. —Toronto Globe

## Liquid Fire in Warfare

How Germans Use Horrible Method in Attack

Philip Gibbs, writing in the London Daily Chronicle, thus describes the use of "liquid fire" by the Germans:

A stretcher-bearer, working with a French ambulance unit, at the front, in the Argonne, confirms the fact that the enemy has adopted the new and horrible method of attacking trenches by drenching them with an inflammatory liquid.

A detailed narrative of the first attack by liquid fire was given by one of the less seriously burnt soldiers. "It was yesterday evening," he said, "as night fell, that it happened. The day had been fairly calm and nothing forewarned us, as is usual, of a German attack."

"Suddenly one of our comrades shouted, 'Hullo, what is this coming down on us. Anyone would think it was petroleum!'"

"At that time we were incredulous of the truth, but the liquid which reached in two jets, cleverly directed, was undoubtedly some kind of petroleum. The Germans pumped it on us by means of a hose, perhaps specially made for the purpose."

The sub-lieutenant who commanded us made us put out our pipes. But it was a useless precaution, for a few seconds later incendiary bombs began to rain down upon us. The whole trench immediately burst into flame, and in order to complete their barbarous work those bandits took advantage of our disturbance by advancing on the trench and throwing burning torches into it.

"None of us escaped this torrent of fire. Our clothes were soaked with petroleum, and we were soon enveloped in flames and forced to abandon our position. But we waited, nevertheless, until our comrades in the second line of trenches were ready to defend themselves from the German attack which developed a few minutes later."

The throwers of the deadly inflammatory liquid expelled their crime quickly and thoroughly, the French soldiers' ardor being increased tenfold by the desire for revenge, and their counter charge with bayonets caused terrible havoc in the enemy's ranks."

In 1908 a German named Richard Fielder took out patents in Paris for his invention by which liquid fire could be pumped out for "the production of great masses of flame."

The inventor stated that the apparatus could be used for military and other purposes. The patents were renewed in 1911, and the designs exhibiting the details of the invention show a German soldier with a pointed helmet pumping the burning liquid into a trench.

## All Women Vote in Denmark

All women, regardless of their standing in life, are now entitled to vote in Denmark. The Danish parliament has adopted the new Danish constitution, one of the chief factors of which is the abolishment of sex privileges. All women, including servants, previously barred, may now vote.

## Guessing

Miss Simpler—An awfully handsome man knelt at my feet for more than an hour today.

Mr. Hardfax—I wouldn't be a shoe clerk for anything you could hand me.

## Saskatchewan's Wool Clip

How to Pack and Ship Fleeces to Get Benefit of Co-Operative Marketing

Saskatchewan expects to market co-operative, at least 100,000 pounds of wool, from the clip of 1915. Already the department has had printed and sent out a very concise bulletin of instructions to the men who seek to take advantage of the co-operative wool market. The 100,000 pounds of wool will come largely from flocks of Leicester and Downs breeds, but where range sheep are included, there will be considerable Merino. The fleeces are required to be dry, free from tags or paint, properly rolled, tied with paper fleece twine and packed in strong, hard, jute sacks. When accompanied and graded, the wool will be shipped from Regina and one or two other points in the province in car lots.

Flock masters have been specially instructed to keep the fleeces from ewes, wethers and bucks in separate sacks and where it becomes necessary to pack three kinds of fleeces in one sack, they are urged to put sheets of strong paper between different kinds. The wool is to be forwarded by freight by the most direct route to the Co-Operative Organization Branch, department of agriculture, Ottawa.

## What a Million Mothers Avoid

More than a million careful mothers have intuitively known the dangers of poisonous fly destroyers. They have known that such preparations contain arsenic in deadly quantities. They have realized the peril to little children that accompanies the use of fly poisons. But for those who have not learned of these dangers, we quote an editorial from a recent issue of the Child Betterment Magazine, which comments upon thirty-five cases of children being poisoned last year:

"The danger to children is great, and the danger to adults is by no means inconsiderable. In the December issue of the Michigan State Medical Journal, an editorial on the same subject cites 47 cases and goes on to state:

"Arsenic fly poisons are as dangerous as the phosphorus match. They should be absolutely tabooed. There are as efficient and more sanitary ways of catching or killing flies. And fly poisons, if used at all, should not be used in homes where there are children, or where children visit."

**TANGLEFOOT**  
"The Satisfying Fly Destroyer"  
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Kills the Germ With the Fly  
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Grand Rapids, Mich. (50)

## Prince Rupert's Fish Harvest

Figures showing the growth of the fishing industry in the coast waters of Northern British Columbia have just been made public at Prince Rupert by the fishery committee of the city. Over nine million pounds of halibut, in addition to salmon, cod, and herring, was landed there in 1914. Since the inauguration of thorough service between Prince Rupert and Winnipeg over the Grand Trunk Pacific, it was claimed that a million pounds of fish had been shipped each month to the prairies, Chicago, Montreal, New York, etc. The catch was worth more than half a million dollars in 1914 and in the present year it will be even larger and more valuable.

Customer—Walter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop.

Walter—My goodness. You must have got the giv'nor's.

**Bob Long**  
GLOVES AND MITTS  
Union Made  
FIT, QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP  
OUR MOTTO

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## Fighting Battles by Map

At every turn one finds some new surprise at the British headquarters. Take maps, for example. Most people realize that correct and detailed maps are essential in war, but few surely know the degree of detail desirable, extending to every hedge and ditch and every tiny place of water.

The mere number of maps required staggers imagination. Thousands have to be served out on the eve of a general movement.

One of the difficulties in the rapid retreat from Mons was the supply of new maps as fresh country was entered. A failure in such circumstances may have the most serious consequences.



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**Flood & Whicher**

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Place your orders early. We have just purchased 2 Carloads of **Plymouth Binder Twine** for delivery on or about July 15th.

We have just secured the Agency for  
**"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" FLOUR**  
The Best Flour in the World

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass  
Seeds of all Kinds

Remember the Usual Stock

**Vulcan Co-operative Company.**

## GROCERIES

**MEATS  
FLOUR AND FEED**

**Save Money**

Take advantage of last week's drop in flour, and buy the best in the market at the lowest figure in town.

"QUAKER" FLOUR, per cwt. - - - - - \$4.00

"ECONOMY" FLOUR, per cwt. - - - - - \$3.75

Our usual cut prices on all groceries and provision lines.

**Vulcan Meat & Grocery**

G. L. Johanson | Store | Proprietor

### GERMAN "FRIGHTFULNESS"

German frightfulness, with its murder, burning, pillage and absolute disregard for human life and property has probably been the most shocking thing that the world has witnessed in ages. At the commencement of the war the tearing up of Belgium and the rampaging of the German hosts pell-mell over everything that stood in their way, opened the performance, which has been followed by atrocities on land and sea, with no regard to the neutral nations until it reached its logical conclusion in the sinking of the Lusitania and harmless fishing trawlers.

The world has been puzzled to understand what all this really meant, and as to whether it was the outburst of passion or something to which the German military mind had been educated by years of tuition.

The calmness and deliberation which has characterized it from the beginning dispels the first conjecture. It is the result of system. But it goes further than this and is based on the assumption of an ultimately victorious Germany.

The German methods of education for warfare leave no loophole for pity or consideration of a conquered race. From the commencement of the construction of the German military machine there has been the predominating thought that it would, when the time came, conquer the world, and therefore any means whereby that end could be attained were justifiable. Germany, once liberated from the ties of civilization, would sweep over the earth like a tornado, carrying all in her path or trampling it under her feet, and arrive at the desired victory. What matter that innocent lives and a harmless populace should lose their lives in the process? Germany in the end would be victorious and would have nobody to whom to account. They would be the ultimate masters of the universe, so what mattered?

But in the end Germany will find her mistake. The civilized world will never permit of her victory, and there will come her Nemesis, her dread reckoning when she will lose not only the universal kingdom on which she has set her heart, but much more that she has had for years, and it is not until she is so reduced that the world will be safe.

### Do It Now!

The Department of Agriculture beg to advise the farmers of the province that in view of the large increase in the acreage seeded to grain and the promising crop conditions, the time is likely to be a very great demand this season for harvest help and as there are a large number of unemployed workmen in our cities at the present time it would be well to engage such help as may be needed at the earliest possible moment.

Hitherto it has been the policy of the railway companies to induce westward immigration for harvest help, but this year it may be assumed that no such movement will be possible, as conditions in the eastern provinces are very similar to those in the west with very little or no immigration from Europe.

At the present time there are a certain number of unemployed in Alberta. There are now, however, over 100,000 men under arms, and recruiting is progressing steadily. Before harvest therefore, it is safe to conclude that upward of 50,000 more men will be withdrawn. It is also expected that railway and municipal work will rapidly employ many of the present unemployed, so there is likely to be a scarcity of help for harvest work if arrangements are not made at once to secure the necessary assistance.

The Southern Alberta branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund has forwarded to the minister of finance, Ottawa, an additional subscription of \$11,278.27. Pretty good for South Alberta.

Saskatchewan medical men have offered the British War Office a hospital unit of 200 beds, which will cost about \$35,000, and will furnish the personnel of 107 required. The medical profession is responding most nobly to the great demands upon it in connection with the war.

Peace evangelists insist that preparedness is no preventive of war. Maybe it is not, but unpreparedness is a standing invitation to war. Since war may come in either case nobody but a lunatic would argue that the unprepared nation has the better chance of defending itself.

### Local and General Items

Captain Eric W. Bockler, a well known rancher of Black Diamond, was recently killed in action in France. He has been mentioned in dispatches for gallant service in the field.

Mr. A. L. Smith, probationer of the Alberta Methodist Conference, who was stationed last season at Brant, enlisted with the forces at Edmonton some time ago and is now in England.

Mr. S. E. Lambert, who has been supplying Parkland for the last year, reported at Sarcee camp.

Mr. Bryan says that if the United States had been prepared for war she probably would have been fighting by this time. Therefore, he argues, it is better to be unprepared. A column of analysis could hardly reveal the man's alleged mind better than these words.

Visitors to Vulcan on July 1st, for the celebration will be able to visit the stores as some of them are keeping open until noon.

Italy will be in Vienna before the Germans are in Warsaw.

The property of the Belgium Red Cross Society has been confiscated by Germany. In one way this may be good news, for the blood thirsty murderous Germans have now done their worst to little Belgium.

The lightning was very strong in Thursday's storm, and in some parts of the district we hear of it having struck the wires in the fences with the result that they were rendered useless and the posts were shattered.

Ninety Chinamen were naturalized in Lethbridge last week and will be entitled to vote at the coming prohibition election. Think of it! And there are some people who assert that women should not be given the franchise.

The C.P.R. won the first prize for best exhibit at the Panama Exhibition. Canada has figured largely in the Exposition and won considerable praise from the American press and people for their enterprise in making such an elaborate display.

The entrance of Italy into the war in favor of the Allies was not for mercenary purposes by any means. Italy came into the war at a critical juncture in order to establish an honorable principle and to endeavor to crush for ever the military spirit of that unspeakable being, the Prussian war lord. All honor to them.

In a Jewish farming community, where the Jews had been christianized, the only hymn the preacher could get them to sing heartily was "O what will the harvest be."

One of the gravest effects of the voluntary system of recruiting an army is that death claims the very flower of the nation, the very bravest, most adventurous and self-sacrificing of the citizens and leaves unscathed to carry on the race those who played no part in the great struggle for the existence of their country. We are told there are thousands of idle men in Britain who have not and will not proffer their services and the one way to get them is by conscription.

Canada has been the phenomenon of the western hemisphere for the past ten or fifteen years. Not long ago, the average American had a very poor opinion of that part of the world. It's climate was cold, its population mixed; compared with the opportunities offered in the United States, Canada was a negligible quantity. "That idea," continues the Economist, "has been swept away." In no other part of the world has there been so much progress in recent years, nowhere else so much profit in the pursuit of ordinary vocations, or the investment of capital. Canada has made good.—Chicago Economist.

The Rev. D. K. Allan was at High River last Sunday. In consequence there was no morning service at Vulcan, and the evening service was conducted by Mr. Prentice, of the Alton district.

### The Churches

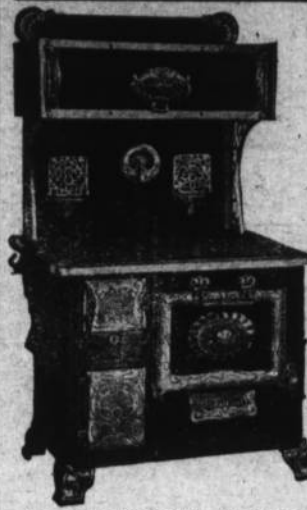
#### Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves, Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. E. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Evening Service 7:30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall.

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W. F. Jennerjohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K. Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

## Kootenay Steel Range



The Range That Lasts a Lifetime

The EXTRA HEAVY FIREBOX LININGS in the "KOOTENAY" are made of FAMOUS SEMI-STEEL, which is almost indestructible.

The HEAVY DUPLEX ROLLER GRATES used in the "KOOTENAY" have two faces, one for wood and the other for coal. Turning the Shaker Handle changes from one to the other in the twinkling of an eye.

Did you ever notice, when your fire goes out, a few pieces of coal or wood left in each end of the firebox? The "KOOTENAY" has a DUPLEX DRAFT operating from the front and the end, which means you have a dandy even-burning fire, with no dead ends—a SAVING OF FUEL.

The POLISHED TOP on the "KOOTENAY" is a bright, smooth, easily cleaned surface, that does not soil clothes, hands or utensils. It does not require to be blackened, but can be easily cleaned by simply wiping it off with an oiled dust cloth.

The picture shows how easily the DAMPERS on the "KOOTENAY" are operated from the front—no reaching across the top of your range over steaming vessels—no scalded arms or scorched sleeves, because the DAMPERS ARE IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

The NICKEL-PLATED STEEL OVEN, made of American Ingot Iron, is RUST PROOF, and is a dandy BAKER. Can be washed out with soap and water like a china dish.

Remember the "Kootenay" is Guaranteed

**Irving's Limited**

Vulcan - - - - - Alberta

## What Every Woman Knows

Much of the drudgery of the kitchen and housekeeping can be done away with these hot days, by money well spent in **proved labor saving devices**

Universal Cake Mixer . . . . . \$2.50  
Universal Bread Mixer, 4 loaf . . . . . 2.50  
Universal Bread Mixer, 8 loaf . . . . . 3.50

Ice Cream Freezer, 3 quart . . . . . 3.50  
Ice Cream Freezer, 4 quart . . . . . 4.50

O-Cedar Mops, Triangular . . . . . 75c., \$1.25  
O-Cedar Mops, Round . . . . . 1.50  
O-Cedar and Liquid Veneer Polishes, per bottle 25c., 50c.

**Wolfe & Pettman**

VULCAN - - - - - ALBERTA

## DRAT : THE : FLIES!

Why?

Buy good screens, and save your health and your temper.

SCREEN DOORS—2' 6", 2' 8", 2' 10", good make, seasoned wood, price \$1.50 up.

SCREEN WINDOWS—Adjustable, 40c.

SCREEN NETTING—In all widths, from 25c. per yard. •

**Lindsa Hardware Co.**

Mr. Peter Gillespie, the tailor, has removed from the premises he occupied on Railway Avenue facing the depot, and is now situated next door to Messrs. Arthur Mitchell & Co. on Vulcan Street.

Owing to the demoralization of train and mail service between Calgary and Okotoks The Vulcan Advocate has been delayed a day in going to press. We trust our readers will overlook the late appearance of the paper.

**Jack Tompson**

Auctioneer

For dates and particulars apply to

**FLOOD & WHICHER**

Insurance Agents  
Vulcan, Alta.



**THE**  
**Event Of The Year**  
**✓ Dominion Day**  
**Celebration**  
**Vulcan**  
**July 1st, 1915**

**Parade**  
**Baseball**  
**Tug-O'-War**  
**Sports**  
**Races**  
**Cowboy Race**  
**Greasy Pig**

**\$750 In Prizes**

**Band : in : Attendance**

**Come One, Come All, and**  
**Have The Time of Your Lives**

**Parade Starts 10 a.m.**

**BE IN TIME**

**All Entries for the Races to be Handed to the Secretary**  
**A. J. Flood, before noon, July 1st.**